

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***South Asia*

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AFGHANISTAN

Babrak Karmal Interviewed on USSR Invasion [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 31 Mar]	C 1
Greets Janos Kadar on Reelection	C 9
Condolences Sent to Vietnamese Leaders	C 9
Security Forces Eliminate 'Subversive Gang', Capture Weapons	C 9
Military Exercises Slated for Area Near Kabul	C 10
Farmers Day Festivities Inaugurated in Kabul	C 10
Karmal Cables Congratulations to Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr	C 11
Karmal Pays Last Respects to Deceased SRV Leader	C 11
ADN Correspondent Interviews Police Chief	C 11
PDPA Official Attends Party Meeting in Gardez	C 12
Propaganda Campaign Against Afghan Developments Decried	C 12

IRAN

Developments Concerning U.S. Relations, Hostages	I 1
Bani-Sadr's Adviser on Carter Remarks	I 1
Bani-Sadr's Rejection of Carter Statement	I 1
Students' Agreement to Hostage Transfer	I 1
Bani-Sadr Reported Satisfied	I 2
Kho'ini on Situation [Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 31 Mar-6 Apr]	I 2
Report on MacBride Plan [Paris LE MONDE 1 Apr]	I 7
Bani-Sadr Addresses National Issues on Islamic Republic Day	I 9
Bani-Sadr Addresses Disabled People at Meeting 1 April	I 17
Khuzestan Demonstrations Mark Republic's Anniversary	I 17
Further Developments Concerning Majles Elections	I 18
Rajavi Warning Against 'Cheating' [Paris LE MONDE 29 Mar]	I 18
18 Win Absolute Majority	I 20
Revolution Council To Evaluate Educational System	I 21
Government To Raise Prices on Light, Heavy Crude Oil	I 21
Severe Flooding Hits Town of 'Ali Gudarz	I 21
Afghan Nasr Organization Sends Congratulations on National Day	I 22
International Events Reported, Discussed	I 22
Baluchistan Refugees Welcomed [BAMDAD 18 Mar]	I 22
Khalkhali on Palestine Issue	I 22
Commentary Supports Egyptian Struggle	I 23
Violence, Unrest Reported, Discussed	I 24
INA on Khorramshahr Explosion	I 24
Bomb Explosion in Border Township	I 24
Permission Required for Kermanshah Demonstrations	I 24
Khomeyni Representative on Andimeshk Clashes	I 24
Officer on Qasr-e Shirin Confrontation	I 25
Demonstrations in Kordestan	I 25
Condemnation of Ahvaz School Explosion	I 25
INA on Unrest	I 26

NVOI Comments on Domestic Issues, U.S., Afghanistan	I 27
Economy Bankrupt	I 27
Agrarian Reform, Counterrevolution	I 27
Afghanistan, Asian Peace	I 28
Warning Against 'Compromisers'	I 30
Support for Regime	I 30
U.S. Imperialism	I 30
Call for Government Surge	I 31
Tudeh Organ Protests Banning of Turkish Daily [VOTCP]	I 32

BABRAK KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON USSR INVASION

DW311115 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 31 Mar 80 pp 139-146 DW

[Interview with the head of party and state in Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, granted to SPIEGEL correspondent Mostafa Danesh in Kabul, date of interview not stated]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr President, for 3 months now Soviet troop units have been stationed in your country. Why?

Karmal: The troops of the Soviet Union, of the historical friend of the Afghan nation, have come to this country in response to an official and legal invitation.

SPIEGEL: You mean as friends?

Karmal: Those who know a bit about the history of our country are aware that this steadfast friendship emerged after the Great October Revolution in Russia in 1917 and after the heroic uprising of the Afghan people against the British occupation in 1919.

SPIEGEL: But this is past history.

Karmal: This historical process encompasses two generations. And in the course of the past 27 years these friendly relations have intensified daily as a result of a peaceful policy, the principle of peaceful coexistence and of mutual respect.

SPIEGEL: Presumably particularly so after the April Revolution in 1978 in which Prime Minister Daud was overthrown?

Karmal: They did indeed gain deeper dimensions owing to the mutual interests of the two countries.

SPIEGEL: What kind of mutual interests are these?

Karmal: After the April 1978 revolution, which by its character was a national-democratic, anti-feudalist, and anti-imperialist revolution, all forces of reaction in the region, including the CIA and the international imperialist forces, especially those of the United States, united to form an unholy front against the achievements of this revolution. These enemies of freedom and independence planned large-scale plots against Afghanistan after the process of detente and the principles of peace had gradually led to success. Thus the imperialist order and the capitalist monopoly were plunged into a crisis.

SPIEGEL: And all this because of Afghanistan?

Karmal: Not exclusively. We are seeing the causes in the war-advocating NATO circles, again headed by the United States, which postponed a ratification of the SALT II agreement and wants to cause tensions in Europe by stationing Pershing missiles.

This conspiracy continues in the Middle East through the treacherous deal between As-Sadat and Begin. And it becomes more comprehensible by the struggles in the progressive countries of the Middle East; for instance, through the Islamic, anti-despotic, and anti-imperialist revolution of Iran against the terror regime of the Pahlavis.

SPIEGEL: So in your opinion the development in Iran is directly linked with the development in Afghanistan?

Karmal: The heroic uprising of the fraternal people of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the destruction of the espionage bases, the war bases of U.S. imperialism in Iran, has caused imperialism to become active against our April Revolution. Afghanistan was to become the new base of aggression by the imperialist circles.

SPIEGEL: Is there any evidence to substantiate that?

Karmal: It is known to the world public that the United States is planning a conspiracy in the Persian Gulf for taking action against the Islamic Revolution in Iran and against the revolution of the heroic Afghan people under the pretext of wanting to solve the hostage problem in the embassy in Tehran. Unfortunately, all communication facilities in the West are subject to the dictate of imperialism, and they represent the truth only in distortion.

SPIEGEL: Suppose such a conspiracy did in fact exist: Why does the Islamic Revolution in Iran manage to cope with such a danger without foreign, specifically Soviet help, while Afghanistan does not?

Karmal: As long as Nur Mohammad Taraki (chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan from April 1978 to September 1979) was alive the democratic forces of the country were able to resist the aggressions of the conspiracy. I must add in this connection that this unholy front begins in the Pentagon and includes London, Tel Aviv, and Cairo, and extends to Islamabad in Pakistan.

SPIEGEL: And what happened after Taraki?

Karmal: Today we have exact information according to which a CIA-trained agent unfortunately succeeded in infiltrating, during the development of our party, the Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and lead the revolution in the wrong direction.

SPIEGEL: You mean your predecessor, the Taraki successor Hafizollah Amin who was executed in December 1979?

Karmal: The criminal acts which this CIA agent had planned, and which he had already put into practice to a large extent, are monstrous. There was a plan to divide Afghanistan among foreign countries. The southern and southeastern parts were to be subjected to the rule of Pakistan, the northern parts such as Badakhshan and Takhar to that of China. And in Kabul an executioner was to be installed as an absolute recipient of orders from the CIA.

SPIEGEL: And Afghans are supposed to have condoned that?

Karmal: The treacherous policy which Amin imposed on the people was linked with an oppression unprecedented in our history. Upon orders by the CIA, the black reaction of the region, and by Chinese provocations, tens of thousands of patriotic clergymen, the national bourgeoisie, the middle class, merchants, workers, and peasants were destroyed through mass murder in groups. Tens of thousands died in the torture dungeons of the prisons.

Of the members of the Democratic People's Party alone, up to 4,500 patriots died after torture, approximately another 8,000 were jailed. This rule by terror spared neither culture nor science. Even the greatest treasure of Afghanistan's history, the national museum in Kabul, was ransacked and pillaged. The regime was a hundred times more cruel than Pol Pot was in Cambodia.

SPIEGEL: But why is Amin's terror regime evidence for some wirepulling or intrusion by foreign countries?

Karmal: They played the tribes against one another, some nationalities against others. The well-known principle of colonialism was applied here: divide and rule. Even provocations against the revolution in Iran were launched.

SPIEGEL: But did this justify the military action by the Soviets?

Karmal: Even now mercenaries are being hired as professional killers, just as in the case of the barbarian Nazis. They are being trained in a total of 50 camps and military bases in Pakistan. There are ample documents testifying to that. American and Chinese spies, Pakistanis, British people, Egyptians, and Israelis are being supported with the petrodollars of the reactionary Arab circles. For a long time thousands of tons of equipment and war material have been arriving in Pakistan at the Afghan border via the sea and through Karachi. And in China, in Sinkiang, too, some camps exist in which these rebels are trained.

SPIEGEL: But Mr President, many Afghans, too, are fighting against your regime and the Soviet troops in the country with arms.

Karmal: On the mercenaries and spies whom we captured, American, Chinese, or Pakistani arms were found. Hence they had been under the military power of the countries mentioned and received their orders from there.

They are threatening the people with murder and oppression. But unfortunately [they do so] with the typical methods of British imperialism which has always misused the holiest feelings for the plans of its policy. Under the pretext of saving the Islamic religion the imperialists are trying to confuse the most holy feelings of the Afghan people.

SPIEGEL: And against that you need the help of your Soviet friends?

Karmal: What should a people do who are threatened by foreign aggression and an undeclared war? Why shouldn't one ask a great neighbor, an historical and national friend who has always supported revolutionary, national-democratic movements, for help when the fatherland is in danger, when the national sovereignty is threatened? As if this were not the right of a free people which has a treaty on this matter dating to 1978, a treaty which has also been registered with the United Nations.

SPIEGEL: Yet the majority of the UN members, including as well many nonaligned states, has condemned this act of "fraternal assistance" and demanded the withdrawal of the Soviets.

Karmal: There are progressive and reactionary states among the nonaligned states. Article 51 of the UN Charter expressly acknowledges the right of any nation to defend itself in order to preserve its independence and nationality against foreign aggression.

SPIEGEL: The judgement of the rest of the world about the stationing of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, hence, does not bother you?

Karmal: The reactionary international forces in cooperation with the chauvinist leadership of China are now seeking to use Pakistan for their objectives. They spend billions of dollars for the armament of a country in which no more than 400 families oppress and rob the whole people. All this is done under the pretext of saving Islam. We expect the so-called civilized West to analyze the imperialist history of its father first before it forms a judgement about Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: This means that as far as you are concerned, Western proposals for a solution are unacceptable, such as the EC proposal to guarantee Afghanistan's neutrality internationally so that the Soviet troops can withdraw again.

Karmal: It was thrice that imperialism has attacked our country. You can verify this also in the literature in Germany. So how can imperialism now be talking about Afghanistan's neutrality? The children of the German people should look it up in their literature to learn what British imperialism has done in Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: So the Soviet troops are to stay. For how long?

Karmal: The limited troop contingents of the Soviet Union are being used in Afghanistan as a reserve army against the foreign aggression. They do not intrude in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. As soon as the last remnants of the foreign aggression have been eliminated, at the same moment will the troops of the Soviet Union return to their country.

SPIEGEL: How many Soviet soldiers are currently stationed on your country? The Western press is talking of 80,000 men.

Karmal: Far fewer. They do not number more than 15,000.

SPIEGEL: How strong do you think your own following is in your country?

Karmal: Today, when the people are closing their ranks more tightly in the national front we are becoming stronger every day in moral and military terms. The Afghan people is arming itself against the enemies and will defend its independence, its national feelings, its families. On its side stands the Afghan Army which had been purged of patriots seven times under the rule of the CIA agent.

SPIEGEL: How long will it take until the Soviet troops and the Afghan Army will have coped with their enemies?

Karmal: I must correct your question here: The troops from the Soviet Union are not yet facing the aggressors sent from abroad in open warfare. As I said, they are a reserve force. It is the Afghan Army that is doing the fighting.

I hope that commonsense will prevail in Pakistan, and that an attempt will be made there to put a stop to the plans of the aggressors. We want to live in peace with our neighbors, especially Pakistan and Iran. We are fraternal nations.

SPIEGEL: What evidence have you found after your seizure of power to substantiate the thesis that your predecessor Amin had conspired with the Pakistanis and wanted to turn to the Americans?

Karmal: Once again I must correct your question: I have not seized power. This was the revolutionary will of the Afghan people. The democratic and freedom-loving forces had already been working underground during the Amin era.

A large segment of these forces remained public and even quite officially in the government. The legal will of these forces, meaning the majority in the Revolutionary Council and in the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party, vested this responsibility in me....

SPIEGEL: Alright, but what about proof against Amin?

Karmal: Documents exist which show that Hafizollah Amin, on the occasion of a special UN conference, had held secret talks with high-ranking U.S. Government officials. Having returned to Afghanistan he slowly, slowly seized power. Thus, he engineered a conspiracy against the party, against the people, against the revolution and, finally, against the government. The documents on this were published in Kabul.

SPIEGEL: It sounds rather unbelievable that a man who has been foreign minister and vice premier of the revolutionary government over night should have entered the services of the United States.

Karmal: We know the plot against Mossadeq in Iran. Amin had taken over that task in Afghanistan. There is more historic evidence: When Amin was studying in America in 1955, he was chairman of the Afghanistan Students Association in the United States. Even upright journalists in America say that at that time nobody could become chief of a foreign students' organization without subordinating himself to the CIA.

His connections with the black reaction in America, with the chauvinist leadership of China and with Pakistan have been unmasked also by the Indian press. Even Pakistan's state President Ziaul Haq admitted his connections with Amin. Additional evidence is his being defended by Carter: A man who killed Taraki in a plot, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, after his return from a foreign visit to Cuba, is being defended by U.S. imperialism: Is that not acceptable evidence that he has been a CIA agent?

SPIEGEL: First reports from the Soviet Union said that Amin had called the Soviet troops to enter the country. According to other reports you have been said to have done it. Now what report is correct?

Karmal: After the April Revolution in 1978 Mohammed Taraki, after respective decisions of the Revolutionary Council and the government, had asked the Government of the Soviet Union to dispatch auxiliary troops. He had asked about 14 times.

At that time foreign aggression was not that obvious, America placed its hopes on Amin. But after the murder of Taraki the necessity of Soviet help had become indispensable. At that time I had come to Afghanistan by secret revolutionary ways, and I had been active in Afghanistan underground work.

SPIEGEL: On what day, exactly, did you returned to Afghanistan?

Karmal: 15 days after Nur Mohammad Taraki had been killed. Immediately I organized, in cooperation with friends, the forces of resistance in the underground, naturally. We also established contact with the majority of members of the Revolutionary Council who were officially in the government, but who were our comrades.

We held the majority in the government and also in the Central Committee of the party. All believed that Amin should be brought to court and punished.

SPIEGEL: Which did not happen...

Karmal: ...because Afghanistan was in danger of being divided, because our territorial integrity and our national sovereignty were in danger. So Amin was forced, a few days prior to 27 December through pressure of the majority of the Revolutionary Council and the Central Committee, to ask the Soviet Union for limited troop contingents against an aggression that could take place any moment from Pakistan. Without my personal knowledge concerning that request, and without an opportunity to bring influence to bear, the Soviet military units came to Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: If Afghanistan and the Soviet Union felt threatened by foreign powers, why didn't they appeal to the U.N. Security Council?

Karmal: That was not necessary at all. We consider that problem a domestic Afghanistan affair. The will of the Afghanistan people demanded that we asked a selfless friend for help, a friend who is a defender of peace and freedom in the whole world. We saw no necessity to appeal to the Security Council.

SPIEGEL: The Pakistani President Ziaul Haq suggested stationing peace troops along the Pakistani-Afghanistan border, which is supposed to prevent the border violations. Why did you reject that suggestion?

Karmal: That is again one of the unscrupulous suggestions of the imperialist monopoly and NATO circles. Pakistan also stands under the dictate of these circles. It would be better if the so-called forces of international peace went to Pakistan to help the people of Pakistan who are being massively suppressed.

SPIEGEL: According to Western press reports the Soviet forces, in the fighting against the adversaries of your government, destroy entire villages and also use poison gas.

Karmal: These are lies of the Western media, it is poisonous propaganda against the Afghan people. Because the imperialist monopolies and the chauvinists in China have committed such crimes themselves in Vietnam, for example, they try to slander the most humane and peaceful force in the world, the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: Reports say that on 21 and 22 February street fighting took place in Kabul against your government.

Karmal: These were not street fights, but a limited rebellion. It was exactly in line with the plan of the reactionary forces prior to 27 December. The foreign enemies infiltrated about 6,000 bandits, murderers and terrorists into our country.

That rebellion was triggered, most of all, by the agents of the Israeli secret service Mossad, who, as you know, had close relations with the SAVAK of the shah. The provokers, for 35 hours, fired at everything and threw hand grenades.

SPIEGEL: The Afghan Army also had been firing.

Karmal: Despite the plotted violence I had, first, not given any orders to anybody to fire at these elements--until it was found that they attacked women and children, that they upset law and order and they they had been committing acts of arson. In just a few hours we encircled these elements with water guns.

SPIEGEL: What happened to those arrested?

Karmal: Of the 1,700 arrested, 1,300 have been released after a short time. They understood that the enemy had been involved in this gang. About 200 people are still being held. If they are innocent, they will also be released; the wirepullers will have to face court. Among them are also 15 Pakistani from Punjab Province and an Egyptian spy who admitted to have contacts with the CIA.

SPIEGEL: Western press agencies have reported that hundreds of people were killed in the two days.

Karmal: Whenever you talk of the Western press, these are pure lies. Since these lies are so unscrupulous and outrageous one can just laugh about them.

SPIEGEL: It is being said in Afghanistan that hundreds of thousands were killed under the rule of Amin. Is that also a lie?

Karmal: More than 99 percent of the Afghan people have supported the April Revolution. But Amin, with his treason and plotting and his fascist methods, mercilessly destroyed more than one million, 1.5 million people with mass murders.

SPIEGEL: Is it true that whole villages were bombed and that their inhabitants were exterminated?

Karmal: Yes, very many villages. Amin had given orders without the knowledge of the Revolutionary Council and the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party. And those who were carrying out such orders thought that this was real action against the enemy.

SPIEGEL: Were other responsible people sentenced and executed in December in addition to Amin?

Karmal: During the 27 December rebellion some of his followers were killed: three or four people, because they were putting up resistance. The elements who were involved in Amin's plot are in prison. There are about 200 men. They are being carefully interrogated and they will face court. The trials will be humane and democratic.

SPIEGEL: You, as a Marxist, have repeatedly said in public appearances that you have a deep respect for the Islamic religion. Have you returned to Islam?

Karmal: Permit me to ask when I have termed myself a Marxist after 27 December?

SPIEGEL: You are right, we do not know a quotation.

Karmal: Therefore your question does not hit the point. The Afghans always have been honest and straightforward Moslems and will remain what they were. No responsible person of the government will show disdain toward the Afghan people.

SPIEGEL: Is it correct that as a parliamentary deputy you once burned the Koran?

Karmal: That is again the malicious propaganda of the West. You can check all my speeches and lectures held when I was a deputy for eight years, they all exist in writing. A person who has just a bit of humanity and not a beastly character will know that anyone who would commit such an act in Afghanistan would be destroyed on the spot.

SPIEGEL: What do you think about the future of the south of your country? Will the Soviet Union, by incorporating southwest Pakistan, create a Baluchistan people's republic?

Karmal: This question is absolutely senseless. Afghanistan defends its national sovereignty as much as its territorial integrity against foreign aggressions.

Pakistan, practically, is the basis of the aggressive actions. This question is also senseless for the Soviet Union.

I repeat, and I stress most clearly: If the Afghanistan Government will demand it, the Soviet Union will support us against every public aggression within the Afghanistan borders. There exist no other plans or aims.

SPIEGEL: In saying this you rule out that somebody from neighboring Pakistani Baluchistan could ask you or the Soviet Union for brotherly help?

Karmal: As regards relations between the Soviet Union and Baluchistan, this issue has been played up by Western propaganda. It is a slanderous intrigue.

SPIEGEL: Mr Karmal, what should the West do, what should your neighbors do so that you, as the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, as the prime minister of Afghanistan and as the secretary general of the Democratic People's Party would be in a position to send the Soviet friends home again?

Karmal: The countries that are for peace and security in this region should, purely and simply, give up their aggression and interference, their provocation and propaganda. In this case, and I stress it again, all troops of the Soviet Union will leave Afghanistan. Then a free, independent revolutionary Afghanistan will live in peace with all the peoples of the region, particularly with the Iranian and Pakistani peoples.

SPIEGEL: You are said to have stated once that you owe to German culture a deep educational experience. Is that correct?

Karmal: I have never made such a statement. Historically, the Afghan people have sympathies vis-a-vis the Germans. Naturally that does not apply to German fascism. These sympathies existed for a German nation with a high culture, with a high civilization, with great talents and the people who have taken over a valuable inheritance with regard to technology, science and art.

But a difference must be made between the German people and the people in power. Today we are being helped by the German Democratic Republic without the slightest discrimination and without expecting anything in return; helped economically and technically.

SPIEGEL: That does not apply to the Federal Republic of Germany?

Karmal: For the Federal Republic the doors are also open under the prerequisite that it will not interfere in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, that it will cut short its slanderous propaganda, and that it will not support in Germany our enemies, that is, the reactionary forces of Afghanistan. The Afghan people have been deeply disappointed by the fact that Germany offers shelter to the reactionaries.

SPIEGEL: Is it true that you, secretly, were in the Federal Republic in the 1960's?

Karmal: No, that is not true. So far I have not been able to visit Germany.

SPIEGEL: So far every attempt of a foreign power to get a foothold in Afghanistan has failed. Do you believe that the Soviets will experience something else?

Karmal: I am saying it again as a man who loves his fatherland, who serves his people, as a politician who defends the national independence, the national sovereignty and territorial integrity, as a declared enemy of old and new colonialism, as an antagonist of imperialism, Zionism, racism, fascism and apartheid, as a politician who acts for a happy and democratic society: It is plain nonsense that the Soviet Union wants to rule over the Afghan people.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, we thank you for this talk.

Greetings Janos Kadar on Reelection

LD312154 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 ID

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Janos Kadar on his reelection as first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

In his telegram Babrak Karmal expressed his sincere wishes for the further development of friendly and fraternal relations to the advantage of the people of the two countries and peace in the world.

Condolences Sent to Vietnamese Leaders

GF311823 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Department reports that Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a condolences cable to SRV Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho and SRV Premier Pham Van Dong on the death of SRV President Ton Duc Thang.

SECURITY FORCES ELIMINATE 'SUBVERSIVE GANG', CAPTURE WEAPONS

GF311747 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 GF

[Text] An evil and fanatic gang that was equipped with various U.S., Chinese and Pakistani weapons was eliminated by security forces of the 14th division in the (Wa'iz) region of Qarah Bagh district, in Ghazni Province.

A security forces source said the weapons of the subversive and terrorist gang had been captured. They included 235 U.S., Chinese and Pakistani rifles, 4 Chinese machineguns and several Pakistani and Chinese bombs. The security forces of the 14th Ghazni Division also captured a trunk containing a large quantity of explosives, 40,000 cartridges, [words indistinct] material for explosives and a U.S. radio transmitter.

MILITARY EXERCISES SLATED FOR AREA NEAR KABUL

BK311720 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 BK

[Text] According to Kabul radio, the Afghan Army was to begin its 4-day military exercises from today in an area near Kabul.

FARMERS DAY FESTIVITIES INAUGURATED IN KABUL

LD312000 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] With the reading of the text of the speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the new year by Dr Mahmud Habibi, the governor of Kabul, farmers day festivities were inaugurated this afternoon, in the course of grand celebrations, in the Kabul sports stadium.

Babrak Karmal, in the speech he gave over radio and television on the evening of 20 March, said: I congratulate you all, dear compatriots, rural and urban sisters and brothers, friends and compatriots, from the bottom of my heart on the festival of the new year, the traditional festival of New Year's Day; on farmers day, the festival of sowing and planting; on the day we remember our country's 4,000 years of history; on the festival of the red flowers of Mazar-e Sharif; on the festival of hopes and the strength of life and light over disappointment and darkness. I hope that the new year will be a year of plenty, blessing and blossoming. I hope the year will bring the fruits of struggle and the hope of all our toilers. I hope the year will bring great successes for our people in the areas of peace, progress, democracy and social justice. I hope that the new year will be a year of prosperity and happiness, of peace and security, of friendship and reconciliation. I hope this will be a year of freedom and that it will see the growth of trust and assurance among our oppressed people. I hope this year will heal our wounds and bring (?prosperity) to our people.

During the celebration of farmers day, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo, member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and minister of training and education; members of the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council; officers of the armed forces; government officials; a number of ambassadors and members of the embassies in Kabul; and thousands of members of cooperatives; and farmers and toilers of the city of Kabul took part.

The occasion was inaugurated by reading a few verses from the Holy Koran and singing the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's national anthem. After reading the text of Babrak Karmal's speech on the occasion of the new year, Fazl Rahim Momand, the minister of agriculture and land reform, in the course of a speech congratulated all the farmers, herd owners and the country's toilers and spoke about the development plans of the government in the sphere of agriculture and increasing agricultural production in the country.

One of the ulema, (?who is also) the chairman of the Farmers Union, on behalf of the [word indistinct] ulema and farmers of the provinces and the Province of Kabul, spoke. In the course of explaining the outlines of the new year and the celebration of the Farmers Day, he expressed great readiness, in light of Babrak Karmal's worthwhile speech, to work for the period of national blossoming.

KARMAL CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR

LD011508 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The information department of the Foreign Ministry reports that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent congratulatory messages to Tehran addressed to His Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, leader of the brother country Iran, and His Excellency Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Revolutionary Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

KARMAL PAYS LAST RESPECTS TO DECEASED SRV LEADER

LD012139 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this afternoon went to the SRV Embassy in Kabul, expressed his condolences over the death of SRV President Ton Duc Thang and signed the special book.

Similarly, a number of PDPA Central Committee Politburo members, members of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, some members of the party Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council and members of the Council of Ministers [word indistinct] went to the Vietnam Embassy to express their condolences and signed the special book.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that some generals and officers of the armed forces and high state officials, representatives of youth and women's democratic organizations and workers unions expressed their condolences over the death of the SRV president and signed the special book. Ton Duc Thang, who died on 30 March at the age of 92 due to serious illness [words indistinct], was elected president of the SRV in 1969, after the death of Ho Chi Minh.

ADN CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS POLICE CHIEF

LD011007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0708 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--Three months after the start of the second phase of the revolution in Afghanistan the situation in the country continues to undergo a noticeably positive development as regards calm and security. This was the assessment made by Samad Azhar, general commandant of the Afghan police force, in an interview with ADN's Kabul correspondent. "In spite of this good development during the past quarter of a year, we are aware that the continued implementation of our revolutionary goals will not be made easy for us."

A growing readiness on the part of the population to help the people's police in eliminating terrorists and agitators is evident. Wide circles are indignant about the terrorist activities proven to have been inspired and incited from abroad. Arson in schools and hospitals and the forced temporary closure of shops in some towns is strongly condemned. "For the most part the population is now helping us in creating a peaceful atmosphere," Azhar stressed.

The tactics of the terrorist gangs, supplied with weapons, money and combat training by foreign imperialist and other reactionary circles, are to spread unrest and fear among the population by using any means from murder to pamphlets, Samad Azhar said.

"The people are increasingly realizing, however, that the revolutionary government is working for their interests and that it is carrying out its promises. That is why we are certain our struggle against the counterrevolution will be successful."

PDPA OFFICIAL ATTENDS PARTY MEETING IN GARDEZ

GF011700 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 1 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Dr Habib Mangal, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and Revolutionary Council member and head of the PDPA's social organizations, attended a meeting of party activists in Gardez, Paktia Province. He called their attention to their party and collective duties. Speaking at the meeting, Habib Mangal noted the progressive and noteworthy steps that have been taken by the revolutionary PDPA Government. He condemned the interference and aggression against our revolutionary government by [word indistinct] American imperialists, Chinese hegemonists, Pakistani military leaders and Egyptian and Israeli reactionaries. He appealed for more unity and solidarity in the ranks of party cadres to foil intrigues and conspiracies against the April revolution. Speeches outlining the new phase of the April revolution and its aims were delivered by the secretary of the provincial committee and some party activists. They pledged to achieve the high goals of the new phase of the revolution and destroy the enemies of the revolution.

PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN, AFGHAN DEVELOPMENTS DECRIED

LD312210 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Nezamoddin Tahzib, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said yesterday in a conference in New Delhi that the hue and cry which has been unleashed by the United States, Egypt, Pakistan and China in relation to the changes in Afghanistan has only one goal: diverting world public opinion from the increase of U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean. Tahzib declared that the efforts of Beijing, Washington and Islamabad for aggression against the people of Afghanistan, who are struggling to safeguard and defend their independence and the gains of the grand Saur revolution, and against the Arab people, is part of the imperialist and Maoist conspiracies.

Tahzib asked: Where were those who presently support counterrevolutionary elements in Afghanistan at the time of Hafizollah Amin, who killed thousands of innocent people and razed their (homes)? He added that the people and the PDPA overthrew Hafizollah Amin and requested Soviet assistance in the struggle against the highway robbers and armed mercenaries who are trained in Pakistan and sent to Afghanistan and to help us preserve our independence, freedom and territorial integrity against foreign aggression.

Our request was answered positively. Tahzib said the Soviet assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is fully in accord with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and neighborliness between the two countries. After explaining the broad measures which have been taken to realize the democratic economic and social programs, Tahzib said: We are absolutely determined to fully defeat all counterrevolutionary elements and the trained mercenaries in order to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr's Adviser on Carter Remarks

LD012043 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2013 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Musavi Garmarudi, cultural and press adviser to the president, in a telephone conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY tonight stated:

Press agencies have recently reported news quoting Carter to the effect that positive changes have caught the eye concerning the hostage issue. The president [Bani-Sadr] said in this respect: It is not important in our view as to what opinion Carter has expressed. What is important is whether or not he takes the measures we have referred to. If he takes these measures, the Revolution Council will undertake responsibility for the hostages until the Majles renders its opinion on them; otherwise it will not. On the whole, until the Majles--that is, the genuine representatives of the people--as the imam has said, has decided on the fate of the hostages, we have nothing further to say to Mr Carter.

Bani-Sadr's Rejection of Carter Statement

WA012051 London REUTER in English 2048 GMT 1 Apr 80 WA

[Text] Tehran, April 1, REUTER--President Carter's statements today concerning Iran failed to meet Tehran's demands for transfer of American hostages to Iranian Government control, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said tonight.

Asked by REUTERS whether President Carter's response to a speech by Mr Bani-Sadr met Iran's conditions for such a transfer, the Iranian president said:

"No. Those are not enough at all. A declaration containing all the conditions that we asked for must be published."

Mr Bani-Sadr had said the ruling Revolutionary Council would take responsibility for the hostages "if the United States issues an official declaration and announces that it will not, until formation of the (Iranian) Parliament and its decision on the hostages, make propaganda, claims, speak or instigate on the issue..."

The 50 hostages are being held by militants who seized the U.S. Embassy on November 4 and demanded as the price of their release the return of the deposed shah for trial.

Students' Agreement to Hostage Transfer

NC011735 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 1 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 1 (AFP)--The Islamic students occupying the U.S. Embassy here reportedly agreed to the transfer of their American hostages to the Iranian Government during their meeting yesterday with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, well-informed sources here said today.

The sources said that Mr. Bani-Sadr was today working out final details for the transfer, which he may announce tomorrow. He may, however, opt to first submit the plan to the Revolutionary Council at its meeting late tomorrow, putting off implementation of the transfer until Thursday at the earliest, the sources added.

Bani-Sadr Reported Satisfied

NC021117 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 2 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 2 (AFP)--The U.S. Government last night gave Iran sufficient guarantee that it would refrain from anti-Iranian action to satisfy President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and allow transfer of the U.S. Embassy hostages to the Iranian Government, a usually well informed source said here today.

The source did not say how the guarantee had been transmitted, but it apparently came after President Bani-Sadr rejected as insufficient President Jimmy Carter's statement that the U.S. would postpone new economic sanctions against Iran while maintaining current sanctions.

Mr Carter spoke after President Bani-Sadr earlier in the day demanded that the U.S., as a condition for the hostages' transfer to the ruling Revolutionary Council, officially renounce all hostile activities and refrain from "false propaganda" against Iran.

The estimated 50 American hostages have been held since the embassy was seized November 4 by a group of Islamic student militants.

The militants have had no public reaction to President Bani-Sadr's speech, but a generally well-informed source said they had approved his transfer plan on Monday evening, before the speech.

But the attitude of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to the plan remained unclear today.

Last night, in an address delivered by his son Ahmad, he harshly criticized the United States and recalled that the Islamic Parliament that is to assemble in mid-May was to decide the fate of the hostages.

Kho'ini on Situation

LD011059 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 31 Mar-6 Apr 80 pp 30, 31 LD

[Interview granted by Ayatollah Mosavi Kho'ini, leader of the organization of "Muslim students following the imam's line" granted to 'Abd al-Hadi Mahfuz in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] Ayatollah Mosavi Kho'ini is the controller of the organization of "Muslim students following the imam's line" which is holding the hostages in the U.S. Embassy. Following the recent confrontation between the students and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Koh'ini emerged as one of the centers of power backed by Imam Khomeyni.

AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI interviewed him for four hours inside the American Embassy, within the boundaries and jurisdictions of the "student state," on the imam's line and its practical implementation, the question of the hostages and their future, the situation in Afghanistan and the question of exporting the "Islamic Revolution" abroad.

Kho'ini deems the students' line to be in conflict with President Bani-Sadr's line, as it was with Bazargan's. The central point in the students' line is to export the revolution beyond Iran's borders, which means, in the student's view, defeating the United States through the question of the hostages held in the embassy. The students believe that whether the United States surrendered the shah and his money or intervened militarily in Iran the outcome of this would be to put the area in an atmosphere of Islamic revolution which in itself would be a total defeat for U.S. policy.

Kho'ini believes that the students' role will not end because it represents the practical implementation of Khomeyni's policy. The following is the interview:

[Question] Yours is called the "student state." Where are the boundaries and what are the jurisdictions of this state and does it really express the continuing revolution?

[Answer] The concept of state applies to the ruling body. Those who disagree with the students over their political line are accused by them of interfering in executive affairs. In fact when the embassy of espionage (the American Embassy) was occupied by the students, Bazargan's government was against this action while Imam Khomeyni supported it. Gradually the action won the support of all the Iranian people, including the Muslim Kurdish people, because Kordestan was in a state of disturbances and tension.

This total support by the people for the occupation of the American Embassy mapped out the broad lines of Iranian foreign policy. The Bazargan government's objection to the occupation of the embassy led to the emergence of a contradiction between the people and the state, not just between the students and the state. For this reason Bazargan's government fell after 3 days. This was the best proof that the contradiction was between the state and the people.

[Question] Is there a contradiction between the students and the state at the present stage?

[Answer] Following the occupation of the embassy the imam outlined the fate of the embassy--the espionage den. It is that the United States must return to Iran the shah and all the money he has stolen. We will then cancel the trial and return the hostages. Otherwise, we will try them.

Following the fall of Bazargan's government, Bani-Sadr came to power. He was in the process of laying down a plan to end the embassy problem. Therefore, Bani-Sadr did not find himself capable of saying to the United States: Return the shah and his money to us. For this reason he planned in advance at the international level to condemn the shah's crimes and U.S. policy without demanding the shah's return to Iran. The natural consequences of this was a contradiction between Bani-Sadr's government on the one hand and the imam's and the students' line on the other. After the contradiction between the students and the Revolution Council became clear, the imam canceled his statements about the hostages issue. He instructed that the UN commission could meet with some of the hostages who had been proved to be spies. Before that it had to give its views on the shah's crimes and only then could it meet all the hostages.

It is worth pointing out here that the imam's line was defined vis-a-vis Bani-Sadr's line. What is important to the imam and, of course, to the students is the true identity and character of the revolution in that in the Third World, and particularly in the Middle East, the Iranian people have become known as having defeated the shah without alinement with the East or the West and that the downfall of the shah means the downfall of the United States itself. Today what is important for the Iranian people is to stand up to the United States and put their demands to it without retreating or withdrawing from the confrontation line. Whatever the United States does now or in the future whether it is military intervention, an economic blockade or the return of the shah and his money, the United States is definitely defeated.

The policy which the imam has adopted is intended to export the revolution beyond Iran's borders, to all the downtrodden peoples under U.S. colonialism and exploitation, and then unite all the peoples with Iran in one nation in a total and comprehensive confrontation with the United States.

The return of the shah to us would mean that the United States is defeated, after which the countries of the area would no longer be able to rely on the United States. But if the United States were to intervene militarily in Iran it would then be faced with a force that would make all the world stand against it. There is no doubt that it would be defeated as well and would be in a much worse situation than the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Exporting the revolution is the imam's goal. But Bani-Sadr's government cannot look at the Islamic Revolution from this aspect because Bani-Sadr wants to resolve the crisis between Iran and the United States so that he can devote his time to solving internal problems and handling the internal situation. We for our part have a different opinion on this matter, and therefore the contradiction between the imam's line and Bani-Sadr's line will continue.

[Question] In the recent confrontation between yourself and Qotbzadeh you scored a "victory." Some people believe that this is your "last victory" and will mark the end of your role.

[Answer] The students' role will not end because they are not a party representing the interest of a small faction of the community. The students who have occupied the American Embassy have won the support of all the people, not just a few groups. Moreover, the students' political movement is also the people's political line. It was the people who chose the line being expressed by the students. Also the people condemn any bargaining with or appeasement of the United States. Therefore, Iran's policy, which the people have chosen, is based on continuing the confrontation with the United States and for this reason the students' role will not end as some people would like to imagine.

[Question] If, after the elections are completed, Parliament adopts a stand similar to that of Bani-Sadr's will you surrender the hostages and submit to [Parliament's] decision?

[Answer] If Parliament adopts a stand similar to Bani-Sadr's the hostages will be surrendered because Parliament consists of the people's representatives. In this case the nonsurrender of the hostages would be contrary to and a deviation from the imam's line. But it is unthinkable that the people's representatives will act contrary to the imam's clear line regarding the hostages issue. All the people follow the imam's line and its representatives are supposed to do the same.

The United States realizes well that the hostages cannot be freed after the elections are completed.

[Question] What you say assumes that the question of hostages will continue for a long time.

[Answer] As far as we are concerned the question of time is no problem. What is important is that the United States should return the shah and his money. Some foreign journalists have asked me what will we do with the hostages. I asked them what the United States will do if we do not return the hostages. The hostages are the problem of the United States, not our problem.

[Question] Therefore, there is no solution to the hostages problem without the return of the shah and his money.

[Answer] No, of course not.

[Question] Do you intend to bring the hostages before a special Iranian court?

[Answer] If we lose hope of bringing back the shah and his money we will try them.

[Question] What will be the fate of the hostages whom the Iranian court decides are innocent?

[Answer] We will, of course, free the innocent.

[Question] How do the students in practice implement the slogan "No to the East, no to the West"?

[Answer] Rather than delving into the ideological and theoretical aspects of this case I would like to clarify the substantial and tangible matters of this slogan. All the revolutions that we have seen in this era have depended on foreign powers to fight other powers. In Vietnam the Vietnamese revolution relied on China and the Soviets in order to fight the United States and internal reaction. Other revolutions, such as the Cuban revolution for example, relied on the Soviet Union to bring down the previous dictatorship which was linked to the United States. Today we can see the same thing in the African countries. However the Muslim people of Iran did not receive any aid from any party. At the same time all the major powers and agent governments in the area were opposed to the revolution.

The world did not imagine that the Iranian people could win without reliance on a foreign power. I will give you a practical example of how the slogan "No to the East, no to the West" is applied. When I was in Paris a message was received from a certain Arab country addressed to Imam Khomeyni to the effect that "if you want military or financial aid we will give it to you." The imam immediately rejected this. He told us: "This state is linked to the Soviet Union and because this is so and if we ask for aid from it the Soviets in the future could say that they helped the Iranian Revolution to victory."

The accusations the students have leveled against some Iranian officials of being spies for America are the same accusations which the Marxist left and the Mojahedin-e Khalq had leveled against those officials. Does this mean that the Marxist left and the Mojahedin are right?

[Answer] When the Mojahedin-e Khalq and Peda'i-ye Khalq used to criticize Bazargan's government, which they did not regard as revolutionary, their objective was to attack and denounce the imam on the grounds that the government which came to power used to go along with America. By criticizing the former government and some members of the present government the students who follow the imam's line have a different aim--namely, that Imam Khomeyni's line is something different from the line adopted by the former and the present governments.

Therefore, the students had a different aim. For this reason, the Mojahedin were not always opposed to the provisional government and even supported some of its stands. The Mojahedin-e Khalq now have some candidates who had connections with the previous American Embassy. Therefore, the criticism was directed not only against those who are pro-Western but also against some of the leftists who are linked with America. This is substantiated by the documents we have discovered at the embassy. The students' initiative was neither pro-American nor pro-Soviet with regard to the revealing of names.

[Question] What is your view on the Iranian leadership's attitude toward the situation in Afghanistan?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the Muslim government and people in Iran have denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. We believe that the Soviet intervention is the result of America's crimes. For this reason, the Muslim Iranian government and people have not adopted a pro-American stand against the Soviet Union. In other words, we will never allow the United States to turn us against the Soviet Union by trying to insinuate to us that the Soviet Union is our enemy so that the Iranian people will forget their archenemy--American imperialism. For this reason, Imam Khomeyni has emphasized in his speeches: "Direct all your weapons and pens against America." We believe that if America is defeated, the Soviets will be defeated as well.

[Question] In the event of a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, would Iranian-Soviet relations change?

[Answer] The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is unjustified under any circumstances. Even if we were to assume that feudalism, God forbid, were to assume power there, that would not give the Soviet Union an excuse to intervene in Afghanistan. However, our relations with the Soviets are not affected by the internal situation in Afghanistan. As you can see, a Soviet delegation is now visiting Iran.

[Question] How do the students view the reforms and changes in the army? Also, how do they view the Mojahedin-e Khalq concept advocating a system of elected military councils?

[Answer] The Mojahedin announced what they advocate immediately after the success of the revolution by calling for the dissolution of the army. Behind their call they have certain aims which I do not wish to discuss in detail.

Regarding the army, the documents and evidence we discovered at the American Embassy confirm the notion that radical changes must be made in the army. In the past 2 weeks, documents have been discovered proving that naval forces commander Mahmud 'Alawi had connections with the American intelligence. He is now in prison. This proves that radical changes are needed in the army. Mr Bani-Sadr has supported the idea of making radical changes in the army's structure.

[Question] What about the psychological state of the hostages? Has any of them tried to commit suicide or escape? Can we actually be reassured about their fate?

[Answer] What I can say for the time being is that they are in good health. I personally asked one of the hostages: "Do you think that Carter is really seeking to rescue you?" His answer was that he did not know. The truth is that the hostages know that Carter has no real humanitarian feelings toward them.

Report on MacBride Plan

LD011421 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Apr 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Washington Contemplates the Possibility of New Sanctions Against Iran"]

[Text] Tehran--Is there a possibility of an Iranian-American confrontation or, on the contrary, is a compromise which would prevent the worst from happening in the offing? The Tehran leaders themselves, who have been greatly alarmed by the turn of events, did not know what to think on the morning of 31 March.

One thing is certain even though it has not been announced officially--at 1100 local time on Sunday, the Swiss ambassador handed over an ultimatum by President Carter addressed to the Iranian head of state. The U.S. President gave Mr Bani-Sadr 48 hours to transfer the American hostages from the custody of the "Islamic students" to the republic's authorities. Otherwise, the United States would implement "sanctions which have already been decided upon" (probably at Camp David on 22 March during a meeting between Mr Carter and his close aides). Mr Bani-Sadr referred to this warning when he stated early Sunday afternoon that "Mr Carter assured me that he does not want to use either pressure or any of various measures which would create great difficulties for Iran."

Anxiety reached its peak among the Iranian president's entourage Sunday afternoon when the nature of the sanctions which Washington could impose was being pondered--the severance of diplomatic relations and expulsion of Iranian diplomats and some 40,000 students who are studying in the United States, an embargo on all supplies except food and pharmaceutical products or even a sea blockade which would force Iran to "fly into the Russians' arms."

Iranian leaders are afraid that the United States could rely on the active solidarity of most "conservative" Arab countries, "hostile to the Iranian Revolution," and of several European countries "obedient to America." The messages received Sunday from EEC heads of government, in which they insisted that the American hostages must be released, have been seen here as "stabs in the back."

The Iranian leaders have no great scope for any counterattack. The possibility of the closure of six Western embassies and the expulsion of their diplomats has been mentioned in Tehran. Some measures in the oil sphere which "would lead to upheaval in the world monetary system" and "would make the value of dollar drop sharply" are also being envisaged.

However, people who make such threats admit in private in the end that few OPEC countries are likely to follow Iran along such adventurous paths. They recall in this connection that Saudi Arabia has increased its hydrocarbon production at a time when, for technical reasons among others, Iran's available oil has been reduced to one-fourth of what it was under the old regime.

It is also feared that treasury difficulties would go hand in hand with shortages of current consumer products--a consequence of a possible American-European embargo--leading to an explosive situation in the country. It has been reported in this connection that royalist opposition forces have regrouped and recently held a conference in Baghdad and that General Oveysi has arrived in Iranian Kordestan. It is also being said that the general, who was military governor of Tehran in the last weeks of the monarchy, can rely on the support of some 15,000 Kurdish guerrillas recruited among tribes still loyal to the former shah. At the same time, the number of attacks and acts of sabotage in the oil fields of Khuzestan, which have been attributed to "terrorists in Iraq's pay," has greatly increased in recent weeks.

On Sunday night the American ultimatum was discussed at great length at a 4-hour Revolution Council meeting. Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh firmly upheld his views--the "Islamic students" should immediately be expelled from the American Embassy and their hostages should be placed in the custody of the public order forces; later, the International Red Cross should be allowed to check on the American diplomats' state of health. It is only once this is done, he apparently asserted, that the United States would agree that the fate of the hostages be decided by the new Iranian Parliament in accordance with Imam Khomeyni's wishes.

President Carter's "Remorse"

It is probably to facilitate a rapprochement between Tehran and Washington that the Iranian foreign minister is so passionately upholding the authenticity of the letter which President Carter apparently wrote to Imam Khomeyni on 26 March but whose existence he divulged only on Sunday. Mr Qotbzadeh maintains that this message represents a "great victory" for Iran. Both the content and the conciliatory form of the statements ascribed to the U.S. President have enabled certain newspapers favorable to a compromise with the United States to announce under big headlines "President Carter's Remorse." However, some indications support certain observers' skepticism. These observers suspect that the message, which was transmitted verbally through a chain of intermediaries from Washington through Paris to Tehran, was truncated in order to soften up Imam Khomeyni prior to persuading him to have the hostages transferred to the custody of public order forces. However, this move may have had another objective--aborting the mission undertaken by former Irish Foreign Minister Sean MacBride, invited by Bani-Sadr for consultations. While the president of the republic was talking to his guest Sunday morning, Qotbzadeh did not hesitate to assert during a press conference that the plan for resolving the Iranian-American crisis proposed by Mr MacBride in fact served "the propaganda and interests of international communism."

For a moment, President Bani-Sadr, who greatly respects the former Irish foreign minister (a Nobel and Lenin Prize winner and also a holder of a high American award--the American Medal of Justice) envisaged the possibility of issuing a stinging rebuttal to his foreign minister's statements. [paragraph continues]

In the end, however, he chose a more effective path--as early as Sunday night, he submitted the MacBride plan (after it had been modified to the United States' advantage) to the Revolution Council which adopted it almost unanimously. A little later the head of state handed the document in question to Ahmed Khomeyni who was to give it to his father on Monday morning. According to well-informed sources, if the leader of the revolution were to approve it as well, a solution honorable to both sides could be found.

A New Plan for a "Nuremberg Tribunal"

Mr MacBride, who left Iran on his way back to Dublin on Monday morning, accompanied by two American lawyers employed by the Iranian Government--Leonard Boudin and Jim Abourezk--is apparently planning to go to Washington as soon as he is asked to do so in order to submit his proposals to Mr Cyrus Vance, with whom he has excellent relations. Two clauses of his plan in particular have been devised to please the United States--a "Nuremberg tribunal" appointed by the United Nations would be given the task of trying the former shah "in absentia" but would not have power to examine any of the charges of "connivance" brought by Iran against the American administration and--something of even greater importance for the United States--most of the hostages would be released very soon, even prior to the opening of the trial before the UN tribunal. Finally, the MacBride plan does not call into question the existence of Kurt Waldheim's inquiry commission, which was obliged to postpone its mission in Tehran recently but, on the contrary, it confers on it some new and important functions.

The text of the compromise, which was laboriously negotiated by the former Irish diplomat and the president of the Iranian Republic, will be kept secret until it is approved by both Imam Khomeyni and President Carter. Some people wonder, however, whether in view of the tension stemming from the American ultimatum, President Carter's impatience and the efforts by nationalists in Iran to score points against one another, any resumption of dialog between Tehran and Washington will be possible.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES NATIONAL ISSUES ON ISLAMIC REPUBLIC DAY

LD011358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0759 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[First portion of speech by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at the Azadi Square in Tehran on 1 April--live; excerpt of part on hostages published in 1 April DAILY REPORT.]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This huge assembly gathered here today, an assembly which is a demonstration of solidarity, unity and in which there is not a trace of anything but the expression and emergence of unity, is a sign of the magnitude and expansiveness which is promised will happen on the day of judgment. I thank God and express my gratitude to you, a great nation, who have accepted by invitation and, without any group differentiation or factional slogans, have attended this great assembly.

My speech today is going to be a long one. I have planned to report to you over the radio and television every two weeks. Before starting my speech, I invite you to observe silence and pray for the souls of Islamic martyrs. Now I begin my speech on the situation in the country with the points raised in the imam's message of 21 March. The first point we will consider during the current year is the country's security and the question of production.

Regarding security, all you sisters and brothers know that security must be established. One of our ways to do this is through the security forces. Consequently, we first started with the internal organization of these forces. I summoned the Revolution Corps commanders to my office, where I spoke to them about internal order and discipline as well as about the role of the Revolution Corps. It was then decided that they would hold talks among themselves and report to me the outcome so that instructions could be issued on the basis of the outcome of the talks. They returned to me and stated that they had discussed their views and that they had taken an oath from the holy Koran to fulfill their promises and pledges, create order and discipline within the corps and then prepare it to undertake its revolutionary duties in this new year.

I hope all members of the Revolution Corps who are listening will bear in mind that the oath taken by their commanders is binding on them as well and that they must remain loyal throughout the country to the oath taken by their commanders. All members of the corps must realize that they have great duties, both inside the country in repelling the counterrevolutionary plots and also in this world; that in order to fulfill these heavy tasks they must not interfere in affairs outside their competence and operation. The distribution of land, arrest of people, interference in the administrative affairs of cities and villages and similar matters are outside their jurisdiction. They must understand that if they violate the boundaries of their jurisdiction, then corruption will emerge. Furthermore, they shall also lose their sincerity, which is a requirement of Islamic soldiers.

Another point: if they gradually become involved in the system of links between forces once they become involved in this system, they will not leave it unscathed, for clashes and confrontations will destroy them. [sentence as heard] Therefore, conditions for operation and revolutionary duties require that the corps should continue to enjoy the people's kindness and sympathy; that it should confine itself to its revolutionary duties. They have promised me that whenever members of the corps step outside the bounds of these duties, then the commanders of the corps themselves will severely punish them. As far as I am concerned, an Islamic soldier is more than anyone else required to observe discipline.

As for the army, I have issued an order in line with the imam's message so that measures for a reorganization of the army will be prepared and implemented quickly. I am now saying this before you and I call on my brothers in the army to strictly observe discipline and order. When we ourselves announce our readiness and insist that discrimination be eliminated there is no need for them to try to gain our attention through clamor, shouting and strikes. What they should do is give us a little time so that we may demonstrate our sincerity to them. I assure you that, since I attach a global role to the Islamic Revolution of Iran, I attach the same role to the brave Iranian Army. In order for our army to be able to undertake this great role, it is necessary for it to review its internal organization so that it will be prepared to undertake this great role.

As for the police, the gendarmerie and the revolution committees in cities, since the security of the country has been entrusted to me I have asked them, and I will now reiterate before you, the great nation, what I have asked them. In my view members of the committees, those who have proved themselves in terms of ability, conviction and Islamic revolutionary capability, should operate from and closely cooperate with police headquarters.

Thus, if the members of the committees regard themselves as good, faithful and loyal to the revolution they should accept this service. If there are certain individuals who do not wish to accept this service they are not good men from my point of view. I am confident that those who believe in the revolution will accept this service to work in the police headquarters and to make Islamic the content of the duty of the police in maintaining security in the cities.

Regarding the revolution courts and the judiciary, instructions will be drafted and disseminated in accordance with the imam's guidance. But I am confident that we will be able in our civil and military organizations, despite all the difficulties relating to reorganizing and reactivating them, to overcome all the problems in the current year and to activate these organizations. Now that all that has been done in the foregoing fields has been made available to you I will now devote time to the promise I made during the presidential elections.

It was often asked--because I am a liberal and a **freedom**-loving person--whether I would exercise revolutionary decisiveness. Thus, if in Kordestan, Gonbad and elsewhere there are certain people who want to exploit the situation and endanger the country's security and integrity with arms or otherwise, I invite them to a debate and I will reply to their bullets with words. Since my election as president--and until I assume my responsibilities as president in the way I like--I will stand resolutely against any plots. [shouts of "God is great"]

When I was in Gonbad at a mass rally of the people of the region matters relating to our promise regarding land, reforms and economic development were put to them. It was clear that the people in that region want security; they want fundamental reforms; they want all the vast opportunities that have arisen because of our Islamic Revolution to be used rather than to allow some people to deprive them of security in the region in the name of the people, preventing development budgets from being used in the region and paralyzing development activities throughout the country. They vigorously demand that these opportunities be used, that the people get down to constructive work and effort. Thus, as I see it, the problem of that region has been solved, because of the cooperation of the local people. With God's blessings, I do not see any danger to that region at present. It is necessary here for me to commend the role of the army and Revolution Guards who decisively crushed the armed sedition in that region and to tell them that your great nation is present here to praise you with their chant of "God is great." [shouts of "God is great"]

However, concerning Kordestan, from the first day I have believed that the people of Kordestan neither want nor accept nor tolerate separation from Iran. [shouts of "God is great"] I believe that the people of Kordestan are faithful to our Islamic revolution. I believe that the people of Kordestan sincerely hope for the victory of our Islamic revolution and that they themselves are part of this revolution, have worked for this revolution and are our partners in toppling the hated former regime. Therefore, I have told the people of Kordestan that whenever they need our army, our armed forces are prepared to follow their wishes and to suppress the armed elements which seek to forcefully impose their will on the people of that region and on our nation. [shouts of "God is great"]

At the beginning of my term as president, I received a delegation from the Democratic Party of Kordestan. They have me a resolution consisting of six articles. This resolution was studied by the special Kordestan delegation which found it necessary to make certain corrections in the resolution. The members of the special Kordestan delegation gave me the resolution and the corrections. I am firm in my promises. As soon as the armed groups in Kordestan. [sentence as heard] They have said that we agree with the decisions, reached by the special Kordestan delegation. In order to prevent the slightest difference between adherence to the Shi'ite or Sunni sect, the imam agreed that a change should be made in the constitution.

Therefore, when we have accepted a certain thing--even before you ask for it with arms--we have already implemented it. What is the need for using weapons to force us to accept something which we have accepted and to which we have agreed? This is why we have serious doubts concerning the true intentions of the armed groups. When we have agreed to something and you still resort to arms, I suspect that this might be an excuse for later actions. If your intentions are genuine, lay down your arms. Obey the orders of this nation, lay down your arms. [shouts of "God is great"] if you do not lay down your arms you should not expect us to fold our hands and watch you.

Our army and all the armed forces obey my orders [shouts of "God is great"] and they will take the weapons from you. When we rule and security is established in that area we shall act according to our promises. We are a people who will be faithful to their pledges. We shall carefully and fully implement the orders of the imam in that region and in all the provinces of the country. [shouts of "God is great"]

However, concerning the recent events in Kordestan, I must say to you that those who come to us and talk to us in a conciliatory manner should also be conciliatory in their actions. Otherwise, if they come to us and tell us: We wish to have an understanding with the government--only last night they telephoned me from Urumiyeh and said that they are ready for any kind of understanding with the government--if this is so you should not declare a cease-fire and then violate it step by step, day after day and hour after hour. You should not repeatedly attack the gendarmerie posts; should not be armed in areas where you are not supposed to carry weapons; should not form your infamous courts or insult anyone who is not in agreement with you or anyone who speaks of Islam. In my opinion, your attempts to bring disgrace upon them is, in fact, the source of their honor. All our Muslim brothers praise all these people whom you (?insult) for being Muslim. [shouts of "God is great"]

My brothers and sisters, it is not at all tolerable for the revolutionary Islamic government that Islam may become weak in Kordestan. It is not tolerable for our Muslim people that Islam may become a source of guilt in Kordestan.

In the recent events, as has been reported to me by the commanders and the responsible officials, two gendarmerie posts in West Azarbayjan have been attacked in order to disarm them. The purpose of attacking these two gendarmerie posts and disarming them has been, in the first instance, to win the favor of the Ba'th regime in Iraq and, in the second, to endanger the town of Urumiyeh. What do you expect? Do you expect me to sit still while you disarm the gendarmerie posts one after another, while you occupy Urumiyeh--in the opinion of some people in order to get closer to Iraq--and while you endanger the internal security and the independence of our country? This is impossible. [shouts of "God is great"]

This is why the army was ordered to show a decisive reaction and to cleanse those regions. They had said that if the army attempted to pass Wassemli Valley the valley would be filled with corpses and the army would not be able to cross this valley. That valley was not filled with corpses. Because the people of Kordestan were fed up with the situation which was imposed upon them and because they desired action and demonstrated support, the commander of the army, whose attempts and hard work are worthy of any praise, crossed that valley decisively and quickly.

Our army has conquered the summits. We are determined to cleanse that area. [Background noise. Bani-Sadr addresses someone saying: "Sir, why did you push to the front? Be quiet and do not make a lot of noise." Bani-Sadr continues to ask the people to keep quiet and not to push. The noise and Bani-Sadr's pleas for silence last for nearly 5 minutes. At this point the announcer interrupts and states that it is time for noon prayers--live relay ends temporarily at 0832 GMT. Bani-Sadr resumes speech at 0849 GMT] Well, I reached the point of saying that they had attacked gendarmerie posts in order to disarm them and that the army was forced to take part in operations and crossed Qasemlu Valley and that it is now stationed on the mountain summits.

From our point of view, the issue of Kordestan is solved because we agree to all that we have said and we will act upon those agreements. All that is left is to remove the obstacles. In our view, armed groups prevent the problems of Kordestan from being solved. Therefore, in the first instance, we ask them to hand in their weapons. But if they did not do so, we shall prepare to resolve the problem. [shouts of "God is Great"]

They say that the people of Kordestan are twice oppressed because they have also been oppressed for being Kurdish. What oppression has been imposed on the people of Kordestan by the government of the Islamic revolution? Our government received 65 million tomans [1 toman equals 10 rials] in taxes from Kordestan. Even this amount has not been received during the past year.

However, the mere cost of running the government departments, gendarmerie and the army is 1.4 billion tomans. In other words, we spend 20 times as much on government establishment in Kordestan as we receive in taxes. In addition, if these people who pretend that they are the friends of the people of Kordestan had allowed us, we were planning to spend 2 billion tomans on development projects in that province during the past year. How can you say that a government which is ready to spend about 5 billion tomans annually from the national income in that province and which has no revenue from that area is exploiting you?

They have claimed: Yes, we wanted to arrest the feudal lords but the army went into action in support of the feudal lords. Whom are you trying to deceive with these grotesque lies? If the government of the Islamic revolution had not approved the law concerning land reform, if we ourselves were not planning to change the existing system, if we were not planning to give interest-free loans to the villagers, if we were not intent on reviving agriculture, then it might have been possible for some people to be deceived by your words.

However, since we are a government which says: Brothers, instead of resorting to arms and preventing our actions you should bring bouquets, come to us and tell us that it is better to build this place, spend the money in this way, do that in the other place; you should help and cooperate so that the province may be developed sooner. Why should our Kurdish brothers be homeless? Why should they go to this place or that place looking for jobs, seeking for common labor? Why should they not be able to stay in their own houses and work there? We have not asked you for anything. We have not wanted to take anything from Kordestan. Come and let that area be put right.

Telling us that the Kurds have a culture of their own does not frighten us. Our revolution has an international dimension. We want to unify the nation of Islam. Why should the unification of the Kurds ever frighten us? This sort of talk could only frighten an antirevolutionary government. It could frighten a government that wants to (?stay in power) [words indistinct]. A nation that wants to see the nation of Islam united and resisting the American and Russian superpowers will not be frightened by these things. [shouts of approval] These remarks will not frighten us in the least. We are seeking to establish a worldwide Islamic society in which Kurds, Arabs, Persians, Chinese, Russians, Europeans and Americans live like brothers and sisters and live a revolutionary Islamic life. [shouts of "God is great"]

So, do not go and tell these insipid lies to the Kurdish people. We are united in Islam and the Islamic spirit; we want to be an independent nation and we want all nations to be independent. The world government that we are seeking is not based on one person dominating another. It is based on equality and fraternity. Thus, we have learned our lessons from our Prophet and we have staged a revolution on that basis. Why should you attack us from here and there by means of arms? [sentence indistinct] What you are saying is contrary to [words indistinct] you are even telling lies to the Kurdish people. You believe neither in race nor nationhood. Stop using these things as a pretext. Do not turn our brotherhood into enmity. You cannot do this. This is impossible. [shouts of "God is great"] This is impossible. [shouts of greetings to Bani-Sadr]

It is impossible to separate the Kurd from Bani-Sadr, from the imam, from the Islamic government. This is impossible. [shouts of "God is great"] I promise you that. You should demand that, our Kurdish brothers, if the Komeleh group is engaged in sedition in the cities you should demand that we go and eradicate the roots of this sedition. [shouts of "God is great"]

I will also tell (?the others) that the language of understanding will be reciprocated with understanding, the language of arms will be reciprocated with tanks. [shouts of "God is great"] I have received letters from the people of Kordestan asking me to speak clearly and unequivocally today, and to clarify the position. So I have said my piece clearly and unambiguously, and I repeat: we will not tolerate armed groups in that part of the country, [shouts of "God is great"] there or anywhere else.

Those people who go around saying that Bani-Sadr wants to disarm the nation should come here and look at the nation; the nation which brought excited tears to the eyes as it staged a parade here today. We want our nation armed. It is the antination element that we do not want to see armed. [shouts of "God is great"]

I am telling you, my brothers in the army, the police force, the gendarmerie, the Revolution Guards Corps, the committees, everywhere, that the instrument and decisiveness can be found in the president. And the responsibility for the country's security lies with your decisiveness [as heard]. If you lack internal discipline, if you fail to act decisively, the president will seek another instrument, will seek another source of power, namely the people themselves. [shouts of "God is great"] and with the help of the people he will first establish internal discipline among yourselves and then he will establish security throughout the country. [paragraph continues]

I want all my brothers in the army, the police and the gendarmerie not to disrupt discipline and order on any pretext whatsoever, to believe that I am steadfast and sincere with regard to my promises, to act decisively to establish law and order and to be sure that if they act with decisiveness and if they face any problem as a result I will support them decisively. [shouts of "God is great"] Anyone who has deserted should resume his duty.

In West Azarbayjan some people have embarked upon outlawry and taken a number of people hostage, including the governor of Khoy. Yesterday at the session of the National Security Council this matter was raised. They have killed a descendent of the Prophet and a military man. They have threatened that unless gendarmerie garrisons are disbanded within 24 hours and those held hostage are released--there are some of them held in captivity as well--they will kill the hostages they hold. It was said at the National Security Council session that the hostages should be exchanged. I opposed this and still oppose this. Those who undertake to serve in the Islamic Republican Government are prepared for martyrdom as their first objective. [shouts of "God is great"] They should be prepared for martyrdom. Even if they take your president as hostage you have no right to surrender to the logic of the enemy. [shouts of "God is great"] Thus, [shouts of greetings to Bani-Sadr] if they carried out their threat, then "to God we belong and to Him we return." He will regard the hostages [held by the Kurk] as martyrs of the nation. But henceforth the army has no right to hang up its boots until the region has been purged of these outlaws. [shouts of "God is great" and greetings to Bani-Sadr]

As regards the country's economic affairs, one of our problems concern the issue of our foreign trade, prices, the problem of unemployment and the question of economic progress. Before the new year, however, I went to the Bazaar and told the merchant to reduce prices, and that if you failed to do so we would act. Well, you are here now and probably want to ask me: has this promise been fulfilled?

However, in order to carry out our promise we have decided, with a number of conditions, to act in the following manner: if the Ministry of Commerce implements the program approved we will be able to succeed in fulfilling our promise. In the new year the import of items of goods that were not necessary for the country, which our people did not consume, which were not worthy of our revolutionary nation--things such as cosmetics and article of adornment--have been banned. Arrangements have been made so that the constitutional provision with regard to foreign trade will be implemented by the end of the year. [shouts of "God is great"] Thus, we hope in this manner to reduce the price of imported goods, regardless of increase in their prices abroad, since the factors that cause a rise in prices will be eliminated by implementing this policy. Regarding bread, beginning Saturday a new scheme will come into force--that is, the coming Saturday.

Flour allocation will apply to everyone; the bakery permits which have become an important privilege for those who hold these permits, which I have been told are exchanging hands at the price of 10,000-14,000 tomans a month, will be granted to anyone who applies for them. As a result the price of bread will come down by 25 percent of its real cost and it will be more plentiful. [shouts of "God is great"]

As for the problem of meat, you all know that as a result of the wrong policy pursued by the former regime we do not produce enough meat. Some of the meat consumed by the people must be imported. At present a tiny minority--I said this the other day at the Friday prayers in the university, and I ask you again now to hold up your hands if you can obtain meat at less than 20 tomans per kilogram, so you can see it is a tiny minority--a minority of perhaps less than five per cent manages to eat meat costing less than that--and what sort of meat, God only knows. So the vast majority of the people pay prices in the order of 40, 60 or even 80 tomans per kilogram. This has also become a privilege for some five percent of the citizens of Tehran.

So we wondered what to do about the meat that has to be imported from abroad and what to do to prevent domestic production from being ruined. If we import so much meat and sell it at, say, 15 tomans throughout the country, then domestic production of meat will become uneconomic and the country's whole livestock industry will be ruined because it would be uneconomic to engage in livestock breeding at these prices. So we should sell at the sort of price that would also help our own livestock breeders, not only in Tehran but all over the country. The Ministry of Agriculture should import meat and stock up its cold storage depots so that when we start to implement our program we are able to do the job.

We also thought that the price we have in mind might be too high for the people in rural areas as well as for the poor in the cities. So we decided that once the Ministry of Agriculture has completed its task of stocking up, which I understand takes 2-3 months, the price of meat throughout Iranian cities will be fixed at 24 or 25 tomans per kilogram. The militant clergy have also been asked to prepare a list of the deprived people in the cities, district by district, so that they might be helped. The price of meat in rural areas will be helped by the government subsidy which is now being paid to reduce the price of meat--something which is not being achieved.

All this is, however, contingent upon the proverbial touchstone. That is, all this depends on whether our people get down to work, make an effort and regard work and effort as an act of worship. Our clergy everywhere should invite the people to work and make every effort so as to enable us by the end of the year to free ourselves from the clutches of the foreigners, if possible, or at least to lighten this burden. As for medicine--please be patient a little because we have also done something about medicine. The minister of health has promised us that this week he would bring a proposal to the Revolution Council to be approved there. We do not need more than 570 types of drugs. But to rob you all kinds of unnecessary drugs are imported under various names. As a result, our country is perhaps paying five to six times more money than necessary in imported drugs. So the government itself will henceforth import drugs, and only the 570 types. As a result the country will save at the very least \$800 million annually--something which we can use to set up pharmaceutical plants within the country. According to the minister of health, and he will be responsible for it, the price of medicine could be brought down by one fourth. So much for drugs. So what we have promised is being acted upon. If anyone ends up losing money he has only himself to blame because we have already warned him about what we are going to do. [pause indistinct]

[Portion of speech dealing with the issue of the hostages published in 1 April DAILY REPORT omitted.]

I devote the end of my speech to the narcotic addicts. Revolutionary [word indistinct] is open before you. Those of you who are addicts, bring your addiction to an end. As you can see, I am standing here in front of you; I do not know for how many hours I have spoken. Two hours, yes I have spoken for 2 hours, and still I am fully prepared; my voice has gained strength. (?In the afternoon) I will go to the service of the martyrs, the families of the martyrs and the disabled of the Islamic revolution, and I will talk to them. I am ready to serve them [passage indistinct]. You should terminate your addiction.

As for the police officers; I must tell you, police officers, patrolmen, officials, committees, guards and all the armed forces that I regard the struggle against the sale of narcotics as a holy war, and I order you, God willing, to eradicate this calamity in this city. When you have eradicated narcotics, you will stage a parade for this nation. The nation will watch you and praise you for your great service to the country, and may God bless you.

God bless you all, God willing. I greet you all on your victory.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES DISABLED PEOPLE AT MEETING 1 APRIL

LDO21045 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0730 GMT on 2 April carries a recorded speech by Iranian President Bani-Sadr at a meeting with disabled people, their relatives and the families of "martyrs" in Tehran on 1 April. Replying to appeals for more financial and moral support for the disabled, Bani-Sadr pays tribute to the martyrs: "Our martyrs presented us our freedom; they died so that we could live." He goes on to say: "In a world where the superpowers are waiting to plunder the oppressed nations and regain tyranny over us, we have to provide for martyrs in reconstructing our country." Bani-Sadr speaks of the duties of youth, saying that it must "inject revolutionary blood into the veins of the world's oppressed, so that they follow the banner of 'God is great,' and destroy all present-day satans, break idols, rid the world of the arrogant and give the world to the oppressed, as by God's will." He concludes by promising to do more for the disabled.

KHUZESTAN DEMONSTRATIONS MARK REPUBLIC'S ANNIVERSARY

GF011649 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 1 Apr 80 GF

[Excerpts] On 12 Farvardin [1 April], the government of God was established. It was the day of justice and the day when blood triumphed over the sword. Today is the anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On this occasion, groups of Ahvaz citizens marched from three points in Ahvaz: Zayton district, Abozar street and Hujjati mosque in Nehzatabad. Clergymen carrying pictures of Imam Khomeyni led the marchers through the streets. Members of the corps of the Revolution Guards, army units, the gendarmerie and police put flowers in their weapons and joined the marchers.

Twenty million marchers were shouting with one voice throughout the country: "The plots of the East and West will be defeated by Ruhollah Khomeyni! O leader, O sir, congratulations on your victory! Tell Carter that all his schemes have been defeated and Khomeyni the idol smasher is the leader of the revolution! Death to the Soviet Union! Death to the United States! Death to As-Sadat and the traitorous Saddam Husayn!" The march ended at the Azam religious center in Ahvaz.

On the anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the heroic, Muslim people of Khorramshahr marched through the streets of the city. Led by clergymen, they began their march at Aljame'a mosque. The marchers carried pictures of Imam Khomeyni and chanted: "The Islamic Republic will insure our unity! The 12th of Farvardin is our day! Death to As-Sadat and his guest!" Once again, the people of Khorramshahr have demonstrated their unity and their support for the Islamic Republic. The marchers have also demonstrated their hatred of U.S. imperialism.

The heroic, Muslim people of Dezful participated in a march this morning that began at the Jame'a mosque in this city of more than 200,000 people. The march, which included various groups of citizens and villagers, ended at Azadi square, where a rally was held. Jet fighters from Vahdati airbase flew over the city of Dezful. Afterwards, the 2d armored division of Dezful, the corps of the Revolution Guards and police marched in a parade. At the end of the parade a resolution was issued by the people of Dezful. In the resolution the people of Dezful and the surrounding villages dedicated the anniversary of the Islamic Republic to the revolution's leader, Imam Khomeyni, and the Iranian nation. They said they were prepared to sacrifice themselves for the revolution, the leader of the revolution and Bani-Sadr.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING MAJLES ELECTIONS

Rajavi Warning Against 'Cheating'

LD011347 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Mar 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Mojahedin-e Khalq Versus Shi'ite Clergy"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--The Mojahedin-e Khalq, one of the most well-organized mass parties in the country, has held a special position on the Iranian political scene in the past 3-4 months. If Imam Khomeyni had not eliminated him from standing for the presidential election last January [Mojahidin-e Khalq leader] Rajavi would, according to various estimates, have received several million votes. Indeed he was assured of support from ethnic and religious minorities--whose right to equality and autonomy he upholds--a large section of the women voters who aspire to emancipation, and young people who reject the "reactionary clergy's" guardianship. Mr Rajavi, who was a candidate in last week's parliamentary elections, will probably be defeated.

Contested Elections

With the help of documents, the Mojahedin-e Khalq have constantly denounced "the irregularities, pressure, fraud and violence" which marred the first round of the elections. Some 2,500 of their supporters were injured--50 seriously--by armed gangs of "Hezbollahi" (a mysterious orthodox Muslim organization) during the election campaign. The election took place "in the shadow of Islamic militia guns," of mullahs and Islamic Republic Party [IRP] activists who, Mr Rajavi reported, resorted to "trickery, slander and black-mail" to persuade voters, especially illiterate voters, not to vote for the "infidels." Observers appointed by the Mojahedin-e Khalq who tried to protest were mostly expelled from the voting stations, beaten and some even arrested. Mr Rajavi maintains that in many districts the ballot boxes were "stuffed" with false voting slips even despite an "iniquitous election system" in two rounds "designed to eliminate the revolutionary parties."

At the request of the Mojahedin-e Khalq in particular--who are demanding that the Tehran elections be annulled--the Revolution Council has asked a commission of inquiry to submit its report within 1 month. "It would be a pity," Mr Rajavi told us, "if the assembly did not reflect the people's will. We played the democratic game loyally because we are convinced advocates of peaceful coexistence among the various political groups. If the cheating continues we will have trouble controlling the anger of our supporters, already deeply shocked by my exclusion from the presidential race. A 'rump' parliament would merely aggravate the contradictions which exist and plunge our country into terrible conflicts."

These implicit threats do not frighten the IRP, whose daily, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, devotes whole pages to abusing the Mojahedin-e Khalq and their leader. On the eve of the elections a pamphlet, of which several hundred thousand copies were distributed, described Mr Rajavi as a "SAVAK agent." Clearly the orthodox clergy regards these leftwing Muslims as more dangerous than the Marxist groups whose "atheism" serves to repel the majority of the population. "The reactionary mullahs," Mr Rajavi told us, "are trying to create a McCarthy-type atmosphere. Anybody who does not support them is automatically regarded as a communist. They have adopted the lie of the century--the one formerly launched by the shah--namely that we are Marxists disguised as Muslims. They accuse us of being pro-Soviet although our slogan is 'Neither East nor West'--the Mossadeq view of 'negative balance' which consists in refusing the two superpowers privileged treatment in Iran. We are the intransigent defenders of national independence. In this respect we are an embarrassment to the reactionaries who really want us to abandon the anti-imperialist struggle and stop the struggle which Imam Khomeyni urges us to pursue against our main enemy, the United States, whose economic, political and cultural influence is still predominant in Iran."

No Struggle On Two Fronts

Mr Rajavi also thinks that simultaneous struggle "on two fronts (against the United States and the USSR--LE MONDE note) which some people advocate leads inevitably, whether you like it or not, to a compromise with U.S. imperialism." "If in World War II the allies had decided to fight against Stalin's Russia at the same time as against Hitler's Germany, they would certainly have favored the triumph of Nazism," the Mojahedin-e Khalq leader said.

The Afghanistan affair illustrates Mr Rajavi's remarks. "As a revolutionary," he said, "we cannot accept the presence of foreign troops on the national territory of a people, whether they are Muslim or not. We still think that a revolutionary government in Kabul or elsewhere, enjoying popular support, should be capable of defending itself against internal and external plots hatched by the imperialist without having to appeal for foreign aid. Nonetheless, as anti-imperialist revolutionaries, we are determined not to allow the Afghan crisis to be exploited by Afghan reactionaries and reactionaries in the region to consolidate American domination over the whole Near East and Middle East."

The Mojahedin-e Khalq are not alone in upholding this viewpoint. The Islamic students occupying the U.S. Embassy, the professors and students at the influential Qom theological schools, the militant clergy's association, the Muslim movement, particularly (Jamaz) or Dr (Sami) and the militant Muslims movement of Dr (Peyman) also think that the Afghanistan affair is being used as a "diversion" by the "Iranian reactionaries." [paragraph continues]

On this subject the Revolution Council is deeply divided and, as a senior official told us, is preventing President Bani-Sadr and his Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh from supplying substantial military aid to the Afghan rebels, most of whom, according to some leaders, are no more than "feudalists in the pay of the United States."

LE MONDE of 30-31 March 1980 carries on page 3 an unattributed report on a letter sent to LE MONDE by Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi protesting at the title used for Erich Rouleau dispatch published on 29 March. LE MONDE reports that: "The Mojahedin-e Khalq leader specifies that his movement is not hostile to the Shi'ite clergy as a whole and points out that a considerable section of the clergy is not hostile to the Mojahedin-e Khalq's ideology and political action. In this connection he recalls the strong support given to his movement by Ayatollah Taleqani and other religious leaders. Mr Rajavi stresses that he only criticized the 'reactionary' mullahs and that many young mullahs are members of his organization."

18 Win Absolute Majority

LD011840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1722 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The final results of voting for the election of the National Consultative Assembly in Tehran have been announced. On the basis of the results obtained, 18 representatives of Tehran's people have been elected in the first stage of the elections. Our colleague has interviewed the Tehran governor in this respect: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Tehrani, could you please inform our listeners as to the latest results of the voting in Tehran's elections?

[Answer] Yes, in the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The final results of voting in the election of Tehran's representatives to the National Consultative Assembly are in. The total number of votes was 2,134,434, which were cast in 2,092 polling stations. Those who have won absolute majority are:

RANK	NAME	NUMBER OF VOTES
1.	Mr Fakhreddin Hejazi	1,568,754
2.	Hasan Ebrahim Habibi	1,552,478
3.	Mr Mehdi Bazargan	1,447,316
4.	Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar	1,439,360
5.	Mr Seyyed 'Ali Hoseyni Khameneh'i	1,405,976
6.	Mr Mohammad Javad Hojjati Kermani	1,390,454
7.	Mr Mohammad Javad Bahonar	1,385,197
8.	Mr Seyyed Hasan Ayat	1,364,899
9.	Mr Hadi Ghaffari	1,338,405
10.	Mr 'Ali Golzadeh Ghafuri	1,336,435
11.	Mr Seyyed Mohammad Kho'iniha	1,248,391
12.	Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i	1,209,012
13.	Mr 'Ali Akbar Nateq Nuri	1,201,933
14.	Mr Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani	1,151,541
15.	Mr Ebrahim Yazdi	1,128,304
16.	Mrs A'zam 'Ala'i Taleqani	1,108,653
17.	Mr Mostafa Chamran	1,100,842
18.	Mr 'Ezzatollah Sahabi	1,070,924

I would like to point out that the voting results for the rest of the candidates will be announced tomorrow. Similarly, the results in several constituencies which were the subject of complaints are under consideration; and after the final results are known, the changes in votes for each of the candidates will be announced for the information of Tehran's citizens.

[Correspondent] Thank You. [end recording]

REVOLUTION COUNCIL TO EVALUATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

JN011025 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Revolution Council and the cabinet held a joint session last night, attended by president of the republic, Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, during which a number of the country's issues were discussed. At the end of the session, the Revolution Council spokesman said that the discussion dealt with the general problems facing the government and that it had been decided to increase and reinforce cooperation between the revolution and the government establishments.

The spokesman added that the Revolution Council and the cabinet also discussed the issue of working out a new plan for the universities and decided to reconsider the educational system, in accordance with the principles declared in the address by the leader of the nation and Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, on the occasion of the beginning of the Iranian New Year.

GOVERNMENT TO RAISE PRICES ON LIGHT, HEAVY CRUDE OIL

OW010739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo April 1 KYODO--Iran has informed Japanese oil distributors-refiners and trading firms of a planned raise in the government selling price of Iranian light crude by \$2.50 per barrel to \$33.50 from Tuesday, oil industry sources said Tuesday. Since Iranian crude carries a \$3.00 premium on 50 per cent of its contracted volume, the actual price will be \$35.00 per barrel.

Likewise, the price of Iranian heavy crude will be increased by \$2.23 per barrel to \$32.50 with the actual price being set at \$34.00. The crude price has been steady since mid-February due to worldwide slackening of the demand and supply situation. No clear-cut reason was given for the Iranian price raise.

Observers say that three African countries, including Libya and Nigeria, can be expected follow suit since they have a tough price policy like Iran's.

SEVERE FLOODING HITS TOWN OF 'ALI GUDARZ

ID292031 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1833 GMT 29 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Attention, dear listeners, we have just received this report: According to the central news bureau, the town of 'Ali Gudarz and its suburbs have been severely flooded. Imam Khomeyni's central relief committee has issued the following statement in connection with the flood in 'Ali Gudarz:

Since according to reports received the town of 'Ali Gudarz and its suburbs have been severely flooded, and since some damage has occurred, all revolutionary foundations and responsible officials that are nearest to the region, especially responsible officials in Lorestan and Esfahan, are requested to take immediate steps toward providing necessary aid, such as mechanical shovels, machinery and asks for sandbags, in order to stop the flood. If necessary, the governor of the town should be contacted.

AFGHAN NASR ORGANIZATION SENDS CONGRATULATIONS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD011802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Nasr [victory] organization of Afghanistan, in connection with 1 April, the anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a message congratulated the Iranian nation and its imam on this great day. The text of the message is as follows:

Since the order of creation is incompatible with injustice, lightning shone from the thickness of the dark clouds and a firm and determined man arose from among the inhabitants of Qom: a man with the axe of Abraham in hand, the sword of 'Ali at his side, the tongue of Muhammad in his mouth, the sorrow of the suffering nation in his heart, the word of struggle on his lips, and a heavy divine mission on his shoulders. In a victorious raid he attacked all the palaces of callousness and the satans of the time; toppled the order of atheism; routed the satan; and on the auspicious day of 1 April 1979 laid the foundation of the government of God and became the founder of the Islamic Republic.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Baluchistan Refugees Welcomed

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 18 Mar 80 p 4 - WA

[Text] Zahedan--The Islamic Republic Prosecutor of Zahedan in the Province of Baluchestan has issued the following announcement:

In the name of the Almighty: In order to fulfill Islamic ideals and establish social justice, stability, security and tranquillity, urgent and basic measures have been taken to create economic, cultural, political and social plans both inside the country, as well as with the cooperation of the Muslim movement in other countries, to propagate Islamic culture throughout the world. In brief, it is our aim to establish the rule of the oppressed on earth.

For this purpose and to express our comprehensive support of the Islamic movement in the fraternal country of Afghanistan, we have seen fit to allow all refugees or those legally authorized to enter Iran. However, we should mention that they do not have the right to carry any weapons. If armed persons adhering to any party which has offices in Iran are found, they will be recognized as the responsibility of that party.

Likewise, they are warned not to carry or exchange any kinds of narcotics. It is assured that any violators will be prosecuted according to the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Khalkhali on Palestine Issue

LD011948 Tripoli JANA in English 1923 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali reaffirmed the adherence of the Jamahiriyyah and Iranian Islamic revolutions and expressed the Iranian people's admiration and love for the Libyan Arab people and the Grand Fatah revolution.

In a statement to our correspondent before his departure Khalkhali said the Iranian and Libyan Arab people are required now more than ever before to work together against colonialist schemes directed at the Islamic religion, honour and land. He pointed out that it is the two revolutions' responsibility to liberate Palestine from the Zionists.

Commentary Supports Egyptian Struggle

JN011742 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1605 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Today, millions of the Iranian people expressed solidarity with their fraternal Egyptian strugglers. Today, on the anniversary of the Islamic proclamation day, the masses reconfirmed their readiness to support the growing Islamic movement's struggle in the Nile Valley. Lines of people gathered in Azadi square today and listened to the speech made by the nation's leader, the leader of the Islamic Revolution, in which he outlined the suffering of the heroic Egyptian people at the hands of the new pharaoh, As-Sadat.

The Egyptian people, who suffered badly during the British occupation, are now suffering from the fiercest colonialist occupation, namely, the Zionist colonialist occupation. Under this occupation, the ugliest person ever known in modern history is received by As-Sadat as a dear guest. Thus, As-Sadat has challenged the will of the Egyptian people, who oppose having this treacherous monster in Egypt.

The presence of the butcher shah in Egypt has various meaning for the Egyptian Muslim people. All the people realize that Egypt is not owned by its people but is controlled by foreigners, especially the Americans. These foreigners do whatever they want with Egypt's fate. The shah--who is a traditional symbol of colonialism, hegemony and monopoly--is received as a guest in Egypt. This reflects the harmony between the symbol and reality, for Egypt, which has sacrificed thousands of its sons for independence, is still suffering from the yoke of enslavement.

Among the other meanings of the shah's presence in Egypt is the alliance between As-Sadat's regime and all other regimes linked to U.S. colonialism. As-Sadat has dared to receive his old ally and this reflects his increasing devotion to U.S. colonialism and his subservience to his overlords' interests. It has been proved, however, that nothing can stand in the face of a regime's alliances but organized struggle by the people, especially those people who are suffering from the regime's injustice and tyranny.

Recent events in Egypt have underlined the fact that the case of the butcher shah is not the Iranian people's case only.

All peace-loving peoples demand his head and insist on passing justice on him, for the shah betrayed not only Iran but also the Egyptian people when he offered unlimited aid to As-Sadat's agent regime. The shah betrayed the Arabs as well because he cooperated with Israel so it could continue to kill the oppressed Palestinian people. The shah is a traitor who betrayed all peoples who love peace, freedom and independence because he guarded colonialism's interests in the area.

Therefore, all peoples are urged to ask for the head of the sick butcher shah and to support the struggle of the heroic Egyptian people against the two butchers--As-Sadat and the deposed shah.

VIOLENCE, UNREST REPORTED, DISCUSSED

INA on Khorramshahr Explosion

JN290846 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 29 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 29 March--Some nine persons were injured in a bomb explosion in one of the markets of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] the day before yesterday. Press reports today say that the injuries of some of the victims were so serious that they had to be removed to the capital, Tehran, for treatment. The reports also say that the explosion caused damage to several stores.

Bomb Explosion in Border Township

LD281106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch a bridge in the border township of Dasht-e Azadegan was damaged by a bomb explosion yesterday. According to the dispatch the explosion was the result of sabotage operations in the Bostan border region and caused damage, but fortunately without loss of life.

On the basis of this report on the explosion security officials immediately went to the site but found no trace of the saboteurs.

Permission Required for Kermanshah Demonstrations

LD280842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kermanshah Governorate has issued a statement announcing that the holding of any sit-in or march without prior notice or permission from the Kermanshah Governorate is forbidden, and that those groups that intend to hold marches should report the details to the governorate 48 hours before the event and obtain permission to do so.

Khomeyni Representative on Andimeshk Clashes

LD290946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A statement was issued today by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Mohammad Saleh Taheri, the imam's representative, who was sent to investigate the incidents in Andimeshk.

The text of the statement is as follows: In his exalted name. Following the incidents which took place before the Now-Ruz festival and brought the city of Andimeshk to a standstill, the inhabitants of the city and the bazaar merchants have now resumed their normal work and law courts are busy prosecuting the criminals involved in the incidents, which left five people dead and a number injured.

The esteemed inhabitants of Dezful, Shush, Andimeshk and their suburbs are hereby reminded that no recommendations are acceptable from anyone regarding the release or arrest of persons. [Statement is not signed]

Officer on Qasr-e Shirin Confrontation

LD291832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1740 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The commanding officer of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Qasr-e Shirin told PARS this afternoon that last night, after the corps had been informed that in the region between Khan, (Mayli) and Khosravi garrisons, a vehicle belonging to the gendarmerie had been attacked, a soldier was martyred and seven were injured, and that three trucks and two ambulances were sent to the location by the corps.

At the same time, the army was asked to help and provided three personnel carriers, but before the personnel carriers could reach the region the confrontation had ended.

The commanding officer of the Revolution Guards in Qasr-e Shirin added: According to eyewitness accounts, 200 sheep were stolen yesterday by Iraqi raiders in (Va'lad Koshteh) located on the border of Iran, but the news of this robbery has not yet been formally reported.

Demonstrations in Kordestan

OW310136 Hong Kong AFP in English 0130 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, March 31 (AFP)--Several thousand people took to the streets in all towns of Iranian Kordestan yesterday to protest recent attacks on residents of several northern villages of the province. The demonstrations, called by an umbrella organization grouping all Kurdish autonomist movements, was aimed at protesting attacks on residents of Qassemblou, Piranshahr and Denagadeh, villages or hamlets of Western Azarbayjan. They also commemorated the start of the Kordestan war a year ago and the murder, 30 years ago, of famous Kurdish leader Ghazi Mohhamad.

Kurdish sources said the demonstrators vowed to hold on to their arms and to continue their struggle as long as the central government did not recognize the right of autonomy for the Kurdish people.

While the Western Azarbayjan governor said calm prevailed yesterday throughout Kordestan, Kurdish sources said army units equipped with tanks and rocket-launchers had just taken control of the northern provincial towns of Mihandoab and Ghorveh and were poised to attack Kurdish guerrillas. Speaking on national TV, the governor said government troops had to restore the authority of the state over the troubled region and urged his "Kurdish brothers" to let the army insure "their independence and security."

Meanwhile, Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party (KDP) Secretary General Abderrahman Qassemblou invited Shaykh Hossein Kermani, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's envoy, to a meeting with Kurdish political and religious leaders in Mahabad today.

Condemnation of Ahvaz School Explosion

GF301439 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The following announcement was issued to PARS by the Revolution Guards Corps of Ahvaz yesterday afternoon regarding an explosion in an Ahvaz school:

Once again, bankrupt counterrevolutionaries have committed another crime. It was a crime like those committed by the usurper Israelis in Palestine. Imperialists in the West and East and their internal and external elements led by the mercenary Saddam Husayn and his entourage are committing new plots against the Islamic revolution every day. Once again, the regrettable news of the explosion at a school in Khuzestan made the hearts of the Muslim people of Iran very sad. At the end of this sorrow the anger of the people will rise up against the counterrevolutionaries.

Yesterday afternoon at the Martyr Hamid Shejarat School, formerly known as the Mandana School, in the Zaytun District of Ahvaz, counterrevolutionaries sold some cartridges and plastic [words indistinct] as firecrackers to an elementary school student. They told him to explode the firecrackers in the school because it would make a lot of noise. This action resulted in the injury of three elementary schoolchildren.

We want all parents to inform their sons about the plots of the counterrevolutionaries. We ask all Muslims and patriots in Khuzestan to mobilize against these counterrevolutionaries who have sold their country to the imperialists. We look forward to the victory of the Muslim nation under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

INA on Unrest

JN301645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 30 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Paris, 30 March--Arab citizens in the Arabistan Province [Khuzestan] continue to intensify their heroic and daring operations against Khomeyni's regime and racist institutions. Press reports reaching the French capital indicate that a mammoth demonstration swept through the streets of Abadan last Tuesday. The demonstrators chanted slogans denouncing Khomeyni's oppressive measures and called for the improvement of the standard of living of the Arab citizens.

Another demonstration was staged by the popular movement, the political organization and the People's Mojahedin organization, which support Shaykh Muhammad Tahir al-Khaqani, in Ahvaz. Demonstrators raised slogans calling for the release of all political prisoners and the realization of the just nationalist demands of the Arab citizens in the province.

Meanwhile, on 18 March, Arab youths placed explosive charges under the (Wis) bridge near Ahvaz. The charges went off, destroying the bridge. Another group attacked a Khomeyni court in Abadan in an attempt to release some of the Arab detainees. The group clashed with the guards of the court.

On 17 March two explosions shook the township of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] as Arab militants placed explosive charges in water tanks in the town. A number of the regime's collaborators were killed or wounded. Eyewitnesses said that the second explosion took place in the town's main bazaar. No immediate reports were available on the number of casualties.

On 21 March another militant group carried out a new operation by blowing up two main oil wells on the main highway between Abadan and Masjed Soleyman, which caused big fires in the wells. The reports reiterate that an Arab youth group destroyed a government vehicle in the township of Hamediyeh on 18 March. On the same day, another militant Arab group destroyed a gas pipeline which runs through Abadan to northern Iran.

NVOI COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC ISSUES, U.S., AFGHANISTAN

Economy Bankrupt

TA251110 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian at 1730 GMT on March 24 broadcast a commentary, entitled "Do Not Sacrifice National Problems to [Words Indistinct]," which says: The New Year holidays are coming to an end and once more the country is confronted with problems needing an immediate solution. Counterrevolution either inside Iran or abroad benefits from every inadequacy of Iranian officials.

Iran is the heir of a bankrupt and dependent economy from that corrupt regime of the ousted shah. The economy is in such a state that Iran has to import many raw materials. Now that U.S. imperialism threatens Iran with an economic blockade, many factories will have to be closed. Due to this economic dependency, Iran is not able to supply its necessities. All the possible aid must be given to the government either by short-term or long-term plans for strengthening the Iranian economy.

During a time when the country is threatened by a U.S. economic blockade, the Iranian officials should pay great attention to this fact and not sacrifice the interest of the nation to this or that political principle. The officials are able to buy their goods from any country who is ready to sell them without prior political conditions. Any country on its path to development in order to build a strong basis for a healthy economy during a certain period needs commercial relations as well as economic cooperation based on equality, respect for mutual interests with other countries either of the Third World or the East or West.

Agrarian Reform, Counterrevolution

[Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 March broadcast two commentaries. The first, entitled "The Progressive Forces of the Country Wish the Implementation of the Revolutionary Agrarian Law," says: The true forces of the Iranian nation have welcomed the agrarian reformer of Reza Esfahani, deputy minister of agriculture. By materializing this reform, one of the most secure bases of counterrevolution will be destroyed. With the distribution of land to more than half of the Iranian population, the Iranian nation will be able to build a strong base for its revolution. By distributing the land of feudals and big landowners to needy farmers, the Iranian agriculture will develop.

The day Esfahani proposed this reform to the Revolution Council, some elements immediately expressed their opposition and now we witness these oppositions. Some elements have placed this reform under a question mark. Even though the Revolution Council and the president of the nation himself accepted the implementation of this law, they say that this law should be reviewed. Very justifiably, millions of farmers have started worrying. During these sensitive moments, vigilance and revolutionary alertness are extremely necessary due to the special situation created by these elements. The imam has said that the distribution of the feudals' lands is a progressive Islamic law. But the danger of the feudals' preventing this law from being carried out still fully exists. All the true forces of the revolution, parties and groups united toward the revolution as well as millions of Iranian farmers, wish the quick implementation of the Islamic law of agrarian reform.

The second, entitled "Let Us Reveal the [Word Indistinct] of the Reconciliators," says: For a certain time now, questions regarding the vital problems of the country have been an object of dissension. As time goes by, problems are (?solved) and as U.S. bloodthirsty imperialism becomes wilder, the true feature of (?counterrevolution is discovered). Although all the counterrevolutionaries or "liberals" are not all [words indistinct] but they resort to the same methods to carry out their plans. [Words indistinct] the Maoist way of thinking that there should be two superpowers and that their agreement should be [word indistinct] Third World countries' interests. If the followers of this policy had a bit of common sense, they would realize that the followers of Mao themselves, while agreeing with U.S. imperialism, are plotting against the Third World countries. The leaders of Beijing were madly backing the Pinochet regime in Chile and, until the last days, the criminal regime of the ousted Mohammad Reza. The leaders of Beijing have backed alliances such as NATO, CENTO as well as any alliance "cooked up" by the United States, from the installation of U.S. military bases to the very presence of U.S. imperialist forces which are a threat against the Third World countries. They all enjoy Beijing's support. In order to be able to carry out their plans, the supporters of Mao, such as the Pentagon or Western mass media, speak of the alleged threats from the Soviet camp. [Words indistinct] on (?comparison of the Soviet Union with socialist countries such as Cuba, Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique, Libya, Sri Lanka). If we take into consideration the Soviet Union's help to progressive, freedom-seeking, national anti-imperialist movements such as the PLO, then we will observe the undeniable truth of the Soviet Union's brotherly relationship, the unlimited help as well as defense of countries from the (?West) against the bloodthirsty, world-devouring U.S. imperialism. So the mentioning of the theory of [word indistinct] of two superpowers is a means and weapon in the hands of a group of "liberals" and reconciliators in order to carry out the imperialist plots (?of the West), and their U.S. ally, and to damage the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation. The "liberals" and reconciliators are more intelligent than to reveal their true nature and they enjoy the advice of their Western masters. So there exist two (?camps) in Iran--one of the true followers of the imam's path, and one who tries to deviate the revolution from the right path while resorting to reconciliation these elements want reconciliation with bloodthirsty America. These reconciliators must be revealed.

Afghanistan, Asian Peace

TA282055 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 March broadcast two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Let Us Look at the Transformations in Afghanistan From a Revolutionary Viewpoint" says: Once again U.S. imperialism has shown its animosity against the Iranian Revolution. The Iranian nation is continuing its struggle in order to eradicate any remnant of U.S. imperialist hegemonism. But some elements are attempting to mislead the anti-imperialist struggles from their right path and are trying to protect U.S. imperialism from the blows of the Iranian nation.

These elements try to draw the attention of the Iranian nation to the alleged danger coming from Afghanistan. Resorting to misleading propaganda, they (?evoked) the Afghanistan question (?like) U.S. imperialist circles as well as the Maoists of Beijing, thus guiding the Iranian public opinion along an untrue path and contrary to the national interests of Iran.

These acts will in some way help U.S. imperialism. We all know the Afghan revolution and its democratic government are the natural allies of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The revolutionary and democratic transformations which have occurred in Afghanistan and which were supported by the Muslim people of this land, have thwarted the plots of U.S. imperialism as well as their Chinese ally. U.S. imperialism and the leaders of China wanted to (?hand) Afghanistan to their obedient lackeys transforming it into a base against the Iranian Revolution.

Everyone was aware of Amin's hostile policy regarding the Iranian Revolution and its leaders. It is a well-known fact as well that the Afghan leaders, after the late transformations in that country, have declared their support for the Iranian Revolution and have taken steps in this direction. It is not accidental that the Americans and the Chinese, after these democratic transformations in Afghanistan, have resorted to encouraging plots and provocations against the government of that country, and this time it was under the pretext of defending Islam that they proceeded plotting. It is an understandable fact that U.S. imperialism and its allies plot against the democratic government of Afghanistan, but the fact that some officials in Iran, under pretenses of friendship for the people of Afghanistan, aid the Afghan antirevolutionaries is (?intolerable). These alleged Afghan revolutionaries are in reality those elements subservient to the feudals, the counterrevolutionaries and the misinformed and duped who are obedient to U.S. imperialism and are the sworn enemies of the Afghan people. People like the ousted shah, the Nasiris, and the blood-spilling SAVAKists have brought so many misfortunes upon the Iranian nation. But were [word indistinct] by the Iranian Revolution and are now plotting against Iran in foreign countries.

As we all know, the Afghan rebels are trained in Pakistan by U.S. and Chinese specialists. Are the responsible officials of Iran not acquainted with this truth? The U.S. CIA organizes and conducts all the atrocities committed by these rebels. Their atrocities leave the murders of the SAVAKists in "the shade."

The Afghan nation has risen against these mercenaries and is fighting them. The vigilant Iranian nation cannot be duped by fabrications concerning the events in Afghanistan. We must consider the events in Afghanistan from an Islamic Revolutionary point of view and not through the glasses of the Brzezinskis or small groups of rebels obedient to U.S. imperialism.

The second, entitled "The Resolutions of the Peace and Security Conference," says: The international conference for peace in Asia has been held in New Delhi. Members of this conference have accused U.S. imperialism of increasing international tension and discussed U.S. imperialism as well as Chinese plots and their mercenaries against the free Asian countries. At the end of this conference, resolutions regarding each of these problems were adopted.

Regarding the Persian Gulf, where U.S. imperialism is making big efforts to carry out its plundering policies under the pretext of this being a vital zone of interest for the United States, the dispatch of naval ships to the Persian Gulf area has aroused the anxiety of the peace-loving peoples of this region, who have denounced this act. After the victory of the Iranian Revolution, the United States is trying to regain its lost interests in the region and especially is trying to replace the ill-famed CENTO Treaty with another one, aided by its devotees. So the peoples of the region, supported by the progressive world, struggle against the plots of U.S. imperialism. The conference has backed the struggle of the people of the Persian Gulf against U.S. military aggressions and demanded the removal of the 110,000 troops from the region. It demanded the removal of all U.S. military bases from the Persian Gulf area as well.

Members have denounced the U.S. policy of pressure as well as the economic blockade on Iran, while supporting Iran's just demand for the extradition of the former shah and his wealth to that country. The vigilant and revolutionary Iranian nation should lead the international struggle against U.S. imperialism and not allow some people to mislead these anti-imperialist struggles from their true path.

Warning Against 'Compromisers'

GF291855 [Editorial Report GF] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 29 March broadcast the commentary entitled "Victory for the Followers of the Imam's Policy Is Certain," which says: The great revolution of the Iranian nation is passing through a very sensitive period. In these sensitive days in which the genuine forces of the people, the freedom fighters of Iran, the clergy and the political parties are all trying to claim the fruits of the revolution by following the imam's policy, some forces are trying to prevent the revolution from continuing in the path of the imam. Our people call them liberals and compromisers, while noting that some of the representatives of these forces are responsible officials. These people are trying their best to be elected to the Islamic Parliament. The genuine forces of the people believe that the danger posed by the liberals and compromisers is even greater than the danger posed by the revolution's enemies, because they are helping Iran's external and internal enemies. The corrupt regime of Mohammad Reza, by supporting U.S. imperialism, destroyed our country and killed thousands of Iran's sons. It was U.S. imperialism that converted our country into a base against the Soviet Union. As the nation's imam has said many times, all our problems have come from the United States.

Support for Regime

GF301848 [Editorial Report GF] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 30 March broadcast a commentary entitled "The Day of the Manifestation of National Will and the Renewal of Promises," which says: The 10th of Farvardine [30 March] is a historical day in our country's social and political life. It was on this day that our heroic nation threw out the corrupt Pahlavi regime and went to the polls to vote for the Islamic Republic. By this action the Iranian nation supported the call of the nation's imam. The corrupt regime of the former shah was thrown onto the historical rubbish heap when the Iranian nation voted for the Islamic Republic.

In his speech, Bani-Sadr was correct when he said that the Iranian nation went to the polls to vote for the Islamic Republic in order to establish a regime that could save them from poverty and ignorance. Any regime that can help the oppressed and toiling people and, at the same time, is able to put an end to U.S. imperialist interference and gives the people the right to express their ideas freely is the regime for our nation.

U.S. Imperialism

TA010739 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 31 March broadcast a commentary entitled "The Weakening of the Anti-Imperialist Front Is Detrimental to the Revolution," which says:

Certain events which have occurred and are occurring in our homeland indicate that certain circles are constantly striving under various pretexts to harm the unity of word and action of the Iranian nation, a unity which was formed during the anti-despotic struggles and our nation's revolution. These circles attempt to divert the attention of the Iranian nation from the relentless struggle against U.S. imperialism and to direct it against the true forces of the revolution. As the imam has repeatedly said, the real and No 1 enemy of the Iranian nation is that same U.S. imperialism. If we review the events in our region since the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution we can see that during this time U.S. imperialism has not refrained even for one moment from conspiring and plotting against the Iranian Revolution. These conspiracies and plots have been foiled due to our people's vigilance. It is for this reason that the imam has called on the people to continue their struggle against U.S. imperialism with the utmost severity. In such circumstances certain people are attempting to divert the anti-imperialist and anti-American struggle of the Iranian nation and to create division and discord in the ranks of the anti-imperialist strugglers. These elements, whether willingly or unwillingly, are aiding in weakening our united people's front against U.S. imperialism. "U.S. imperialism is a dangerous foe of the Iranian nation and revolution." The attempt by certain circles to divert public opinion from paying attention to this sworn enemy will result in the weakening of the nation's anti-imperialist front and in the creation of division and discord among the people's forces, which in the final analysis will benefit U.S. imperialism and harm the revolution and its continuity.

Call for Government Purge

TAO20921 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on April 1 broadcast a commentary entitled "The Anniversary of the Installation of the Islamic Republic," which says: Today the Iranian nation celebrates the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Hundreds of thousands have participated in demonstrations in Tehran.

In his message on this occasion the imam declared that 1 April is the anniversary of the day when the rule by the oppressed over the arrogant became official in Iran. If we look at the Iranian revolution in a realistic way, we will reach the conclusion that the rule by the oppressed, that is, by the Iranian toilers, over a limited number of oppressors and exploiters as well as Western agents is the main goal of the Iranian revolution and of the millions of Iranians who have followed the imam in order to regain their freedom and crush the cruel regime of the ousted shah. During this past year many changes have taken place in the political field and in domestic as well as foreign affairs: the judging and execution of elements of the former regime by revolutionary courts, the confiscation of the wealth of capitalists who have fled the country, the nationalization of foreign banks and social and commercial insurance, and the partial land distribution of big landowners' holdings as well as the granting of political and social rights to groups and parties united toward the revolution.

We must bear in mind that counterrevolutionaries, former regime supporters and imperialist mercenaries do not refrain from any criminal act to damage the revolutionary gains. In spite of all the recommendations of the imam, a purge in the government as well as in the army has not taken place, and agents of the former regime still hold important positions in governmental offices.

U.S. imperialism, which for many decades has handled all economic, political, military and security affairs in Iran, has left behind elements which support it in Iran. These elements resort to every demonic means at their disposal but these elements should know that millions of Iranians have given tens of thousands of martyrs in their revolution in order to prevent the oppressors and world-devouring imperialism from ruling them. The nation follows the imam's path, which defends the rights of millions of toilers, which has installed democracy and respect and which can be summarized as a constant struggle against bloodthirsty imperialism. It now sees the materialization of its wishes. This is the reason why the heroic Iranian nation voted for the rule of the Islamic Republic.

The most important matter for the Iranian nation, which has suffered for so many years, is a social system that will be able to supply all material and spiritual needs and respect the votes of the nation.

TUDEH ORGAN PROTESTS BANNING OF TURKISH DAILY

TA020807 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey
0600 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA

[Text] In its issue of 3 March 1980, MARDOM [People], the central organ of the brotherly Iranian Tudeh party, protested the banning of the progressive Turkish publication POLITIKA. An item on this subject says: MARDOM has been informed that the martial law command in Istanbul has banned the progressive daily POLITIKA without a court decision. The banning of POLITIKA is another step taken in the policy of terror, which has also resulted in sending thousands of troops against workers and in expanding the martial law administration to other provinces, including Izmir.

All progressive parties, trade unions and mass organizations in Turkey have denounced the banning of POLITIKA as another blow inflicted on freedom of

Expressing its solidarity with the POLITIKA publishers and readers, MARDOM strongly protests this oppressive measure of the Turkish Government and asks for the immediate and free publications of this daily.

Meanwhile, MARDOM has sent a telegram with this request to Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel.